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MARSEILLES & LONDON,

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
4th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori,	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep'	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 8th Aug *	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†FUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, *4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

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ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

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175

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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J. BEGBIE,
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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on Thursday the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 0260

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Gordhandas Kaniram of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Thakurdwar Road No. 400 within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

The schedule of the property referred to above.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, without the fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 8096 and Street, Nos. 544-546-548 and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Old Nos. 714-715 New No. 7883 Old Survey No. 1177 and New Survey No. 4542 and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Bhendy Bazar Parel Road, on the West by sweepers' passage on the North by the house of Sha Manekla Dharamsy and on the South by the property of Karimbhai Moosaji.

Bombay, 30th day of July 1913.
PURSHOTUM HUREY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)
(No. 382 of 1913.)

Re Hasanali Ibrahimji of Bombay Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Bala Dhabu Street, out of Fort; an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HASANALI IBRAHIMJI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1913.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 30th July, 1913.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
0332

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15-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
6-44	Arr.	Manmad.....	Dep. 7- 0
10-15	,,	Bhopal.....	,, 21- 1
13-52	,,	Bina.....	,, 16-25
15-15	,,	Jhansi.....	,, 15-50
19- 8	,,	Gwalior.....	,, 12-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment	,, 11-17
20-42	,,	Mutira.....	,, 10-15
22- 0	,,	Delhi.....	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi.....	Arr. 7-23
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment.....	Dep. 3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana.....	,, 1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur.....	,, 0-47
6-46	,,	Jullundur.....	,, 0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar.....	,, 22 29
11-45	,,	Lahore.....	,, 21-22
14-48	,,	Lala Musa.....	,, 15-46
16-31	,,	Rawalpindi.....	,, 11-44
20-16	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment.....	,, 6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
0-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
20-0	Arr.	Delhi..... Dep.	5 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-23
2-42	Arr.	Ambala..... Dep.	3-55
3-42	Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	3-51
5-28	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.6
6-28	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
10-43	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
15-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
18-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
19-15	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-42	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 5
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Haji Husain Gilladari late of Bunder Abbas Persia Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant Piece Goods merchant .....Deceased.

Haji Mahomed Hadi bin Haji Mahomed Amin Aveji of Bombay Persian Inhabitant residing at Sitaram Buildings Crawford Market outside the Fort Piece Goods merchant the duly constituted attorney of Makia, Sharafunissa and Maryum being the widow daughter and sister respectively of Haji Husain Gilladari the deceased abovenamed residing at Bunder Abbas, Parsia ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MAIABARI,
The 24th day of July. 1913.

Messers. Manaklal and Tyabjee, Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 24th July, 1913.
0262.

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D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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AN EXAMINATION EXPOSURE.

STRANGE SCHOOL RESULTS.

A grave indictment of the present over-elasticity in elementary education is furnished by the results, published on July 9, says the "Standard," at a meeting of the Surrey Education Committee at Kingston, of the examinations for junior county scholarships. It was reported that the committee offered 120 county junior scholarships for competition amongst children in the elementary schools of the county, and 677 boys and girls entered, these being, of course, the cream of the scholars in the various schools.

The report of the examiners makes interesting, but not gratifying, reading. In arithmetic seven questions were to be answered, and the report says that a great deal of "inaccurate work was done in all questions, some candidates attempting all the seven sums and failing in every one." The time taken for an ordinary express train to go 5½ miles "varied from a few seconds to many days, and even years." Only a few candidates got all the seven sums right, with good reasoning and clear method. In English subjects the results were more satisfactory, writing and reading being very good and spelling excellent, "but punctuation needs much attention."

Among the choice efforts in geography were statements that the "Thames starts from London and goes into the Bristol Channel, where it ends," and that "the Wey leaves the Thames at Weybridge and flows south." Ulster was placed in India, the Nile in the north of France and India, Adrianople was described as the capital of Russia, and Finland as in the north of Canada, and many defined the South Pole as a region or country, and weather forecasts were repeatedly ascribed to "astrologers." In history at least eight candidates wrote that Augustine introduced Christianity into England at times varying between 500 B. C. and 25 B. C.; another said that he "preached to the ancient Britons in the tenth century"; another that he "brought Christianity from America in the twelfth century." Waterloo was "fought in 1305," was "an English victory over Napoleon in 1415," "was won by Raleigh," and was "won by Nelson in the sixteenth century." William of Orange was "so called because his face was red," and was said to have lived in the fifth century and to have come to England "and invented the national debt in 1216." John Wycliffe was "executed in the sixteenth century for being a Christian."

In English literature "The Merchant of Venice" was said to have been written in 1006, by Bunyan in the thirteenth century and by Dickens in the sixteenth century. "Paradise Lost" was said to have been written by Sir Walter Scott in the fifteenth century, by Robert Browning, by Thackeray, and by William Wordsworth, "just before he died." "Westward Ho!" was said to have been written by John Bunyan in 1490, by Charles Dickens "in the time of Elizabeth," and by Shakespeare "in the eighteenth century."

IGNORANCE OF MOTHERS.

REMARKABLE STORIES.

The Domestic Sciences section of the Sanitary Congress at Exeter, which was largely composed of ladies, sat on July 9 under the presidency of the Mayoress (Mrs. H. W. Michelmore), says the "Daily Telegraph."

Miss Anderson, of Greenock, spoke of the belief prevalent in some parts of Scotland that sulphur and whisky was a good cure for measles. (Laughter.) One mother stated that as her boy did not like the mixture she put it in his tea.

Miss Conway Henderson cited as an instance of improper feeding the remark of a mother concerning the death of her baby. "I cannot think why the baby died," she said to another woman. "It was such a good little thing, she would eat anyhing—bacon and chips and ale." As an example of superstition she told of the surprise of a visitor to Somerset, who was told that a neighbour wanted to catch a live frog to put in the baby's mouth to cure an attack of thrush. In Manchester she said girls frequently told her that the baby's nails must not be cut but bitten, because cutting them brought bad luck to the baby.

MYSTERY OF A PEARL COLLAR.

The Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on July 6.

A magnificent pearl collar with a curious history was sold by auction in Paris on July 5. In 1905 a man brought the collar, which contains 78 stones, to a jeweller on the Grands Boulevards to be valued. As the expert was in the act of examining the article two men entered the shop, and the man who had brought the collar immediately fled. It is thought that he took the two others for detectives.

The next day he telephoned to the jeweller, and asked him to return the collar to a third person. The jeweller refused, and heard nothing more of his visitor.

The collar was in due course handed over to the police, who kept it until last week, when, as nobody had claimed it, it was put up for auction, and sold for £260, about a third of its real value.

AUTHOR'S BIGAMY AND FRAUD.

OLD BAILEY SENTENCE.

Described as "the English Tolstoy," Charles Hosken, alias Charles Granville, also Henry Charos James, an author and poet, was sentenced on July 4, by the Recorder at the Old Bailey to six months' hard labour on each of two charges of bigamy, and fifteen months' hard labour for fraud.

The three sentences are to run concurrently, and to date from the beginning of the session.

Mr. Bodkin said that the defendant was married at Helston, Cornwall, on October 4, 1892, to a Miss Taylor. In 1898 he became bankrupt, about which time he obtained about £1100 from his father-in-law, who lost his money in an iron foundary at Helston. The first bigamous marriage took place on November 18, reports the "Standard." He and his wife were then living together as Mr. and Mrs. Hosken, and at the same time he was making overtures to a Mrs. Parker at another address. The defence in this case was that he was absolutely unconscious that he was being married at all. It was suggested that he had been overcome by some liquid he drank before the ceremony, but as a fact he had had nothing at all. In this case there was no cohabitation, but the serious point about it was the falsification of the register.

The second bigamy was committed on November 3, 1908, at Edinburgh with Caroline Leontine Fawcett, who was apparently quite infatuated with him. "No doubt he was attached to her" said Mr. Bodkin, "considering that she was a lady of means. Your Lordship remembers that the banking account was guaranteed by her and her mother to the amount of £1,000." Last October he went abroad with a young woman who had been employed by him, and he (counsel) believed that there had been a child of that relationship. The defendant first took the name of Graemes, and changed it again to Godwin when he reached Spain. He was arrested at Tangier on October 28, and remained in custody until December 14, when Mrs. Fawcett became one of his sureties.

The Recorder—Did she meet him on his return?

Counsel.—Oh, yes, my lord. The circumstances under which he went abroad with this other young woman apparently made no difference to her infatuation. She became one of his sureties, and he went to live with her until Jaunary 18. Then, "by a pure piece of good fortune," the police discovered that the defendant was "James," and he was rearrested on a warrant granted in 1905 in consequence of Mrs. Parker's statement to the police.

A short while before the defendant went to Tangier he obtained £2,000 from Mr. Joseph Edward Harold Terry, a York journalist, and converted a cheque for £1,500 (which was paid to him on account of a publishing company with which he was connected) to his own use.

Mr. A. R. Orage, editor of the "New Age," was called for the defence. He said that he knew the defendant as an author and poet.

Counsel.—Am I right in saying that in the literary and publishing world he always held a high reputation?—Very high indeed; so high, in fact, that he was called the English Tolstoy.

The Recorder said that the frauds of which the prisoner had been found guilty were rather aggravated by the fact that he was a man gifted by Providence with commanding abilities. There was less excuse for such a person embarking upon a career of systematic crime.

AMERICA'S PUBLIC HOUSES.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CAMPAIGN.

America's Christian Endeavour Society, which meets in convention on July 9 at Los Angeles, has for its object to celebrate the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers by the abolition of the public house, says a New York correspondent. With this object in view a national compaign has been launched. It is admitted that American cities are just as overburdened with grog-shops as any European country, but in the United States the grog-shop is frequently the property of a local politician, and the "centre for the dissemination of political information," so that the difficulty facing the Christian Endeavour is very formidable. A Sunday will be appointed when the necessity for abolishing the public house will be proclaimed from every pulpit.

In view of the fact that President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, his Chief Secretary of State, and also the majority of his Cabinet, are what is called here "fruit-juice men," it is hoped that Government support will be forth-coming.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and local rain in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi records 0.32", Ambala 0.92", Sirsa 0.75", and Delhi 0.78". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi and Ambala and in defect in the extreme north.

United Provinces.—Fairly general rain fallen; Mainpuri has had 1.22", Agra 0.29" and Allahabad 1.13". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to athe verage.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and local rain in west Central India and on the outh Kathiawar Coast; Bhavnagar Para ha had 0.25", Ahmedabad and Indore 0.13" each and Deesa 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa records 0.24" of rain and Raipur 0.63". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.32", Mormugao 0.22" and Karwar 0.37". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 1.30" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, north Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in the north Punjab, west Central India, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. Some showers have fallen in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Rainfall has disappeared from lower Sind and decreased in Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the north Madras Coast while in the Punjab and the United Provinces it has increased considerably. There has been some increase also in the Konkan. Light rain has appeared in upper Sind.

ofNearly general rain is likely on the west Coast o the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the east entral Provinces and the south United Provinces; ocal rain in the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast; some showers nlinost Central ndia, the west Central ovWees, Rajputana, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the north and the south-west Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 31st of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)	94·3	85·5	56	..	..	..
Jask	98·3	87·8	83	..	..	−0·06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)	105·3	88·6	23	..	..	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105	84·0	57	..	5·70	+3·07
Rawalpindi	85	75·1	89	0·32	..	..
Lahore	98	81·7	80	..	9·13	+1·79
Sirsa	99	78·0	76	0·75	13·64	+8·03
Ambala	97	76·9	87	0·92	19·07	−7·31
Delhi	98	80·3	86	0·78	10·42	−1·14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100	81·0	79	0·29	5·47	−6·61
Mainpuri	101	77·1	83	1·22	6·31	−3·77
Jhansi	97	79·0	70	..	4·90	−11·88
Cawnpore	100	79·5	79	0·03	8·33	−5·80
Allahabad	91	75·0	87	1·13	11·07	−5·61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108	84·3	70	1·14	1·36	×0·19
Karachi	86	80·4	83	..	10·61	+6·51
Ajmer	89	77·8	84	..	7·5	−1·84
Jaipur	93	76·6	82	..	11·34	+1·42
Kotah	92	77·6	68	..	5·17	−7·65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	8·50	76·0	76	..	3·36	×14·84
Dwarka	85	79·7	85	..	13·70	+4·62
Veraval	82	79·3	85	..	3·67	..
Rajkot	85	72·3	85	0·03	22·00	+12·42
Bhavnagar Para	89	77·8	83	0·25	26·69	+18·72
Surat	85	77·6	85	..	28·18	+2·90
Ahmedabad	83	76·7	92	0·13	24·41	+7·83
Deesa	90	71·9	93	0·22	21·80	+10·27
Neemuch	78	71·0	87	..	14·47	+1·61
Indore	80	71·1	85	0·13	24·02	+8·54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84	73·3	85	..	17·56	−8·57
Saugor	84	72·1	88	..	14·88	−6·61
Hoshangabad	85	72·4	91	0·05	20·59	−1·07
Khandwa	86	72·7	84	0·24	24·57	+10·46
Akola	89	74·5	76	0·46	16·1	+0·66
Amraoti	87	73·3	88	0·02	23·44	+7·40
Nagpur	87	74·8	76	..	24·64	+1·55
Chanda	85	76·5	77	0·00	27·50	+3·18
Raipur	79	73·6	88	1·63	19·95	−3·39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85	79·5	86	0·63	59·14	+15·49
Ratnagiri	84	77·4	82	0·32	56·25	−7·25
Mormugao	85	77·2	91	0·22	69·32	+7·45
Karwar	84	77·5	87	0·37	69·94	−7·69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89	75·1	79	0·02	9·97	+0·57
Ahmednagar	86	71·5	72	..	16·29	+2·87
Poona	83	72·8	81	..	19·34	+7·60
Sholapur	91	74·6	72	..	9·69	+0·62
Bijapur	89	72·8	76	..	8·54	+3·10
Belgaum	73	68·0	97	1·30	21·07	−4·28
Aurangabad	88	72·7	77	..	14·5	+2·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	91	75·2	75	..	26·66	+11·53
Hyderabad	88	73·2	77	..	10·09	−0·28
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82	74·3	86	0·18	63·89	−11·51
Calicut	78	73·6	95	0·60	57·8	−7·5
Cochin	81	71·7	95	6.05	51·45	+6·4
Colombo	85	77·5	89	..	11·48	−1·1
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89	73·2	77	0·40	5·77	−5·58
Bellary	93	72·3	64	..	3·07	−0·66
Cuddapah	98	76·5	63	..	4·00	−2·95
Madras	94	79·0	69	0·05	3·24	−2·79
Bangalore	80	69·8	83	0·01	8·13	+1·0
Coimbatore	86	71·3	94	0·14	2·79	−0·15
Trichinopoly	95	73·5	55	..	1·28	−1·47
Negapatam	92	79·7	64	..	1·15	−2·12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 31.

The storm from the Bay has commenced to move and its centre is now about one hundred and fifty miles to the west of Calcutta. It is giving heavy rain to south of its track. The Arabian Sea current is active especially in Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east of Central Provinces, on west coast and North Madras coast; fairly general in Upper Burma and Assam; local in Gujarat, Central India, west of Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls also have occurred in south-west Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Bombay-Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy one and half inches, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu two; Akyab five; Sibsagar and Tezpur one and half; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar and Barisal two; Narayangunj one and half; Saugor Island ten; Balasore and Cuttack five; Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Gaya one; Chaibassa and Ranchi two; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Mainpuri and Meerut one; Bareilly one and half; Delhi and Sirsa three quarters; Ambala one; Murree two; Lyallpur a quarter; Mount Abu one; Sutna four; Belgaum one and half; Mercara three and Cochin six.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in central parts of the country.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday, from Kobe, reports cloudy weather with showers of rain and moderate wind.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday, from Mombassa, reports strong monsoon and high sea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 1.

604. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quaters. Dress:-Mufti.

605. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

606. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A.R.S Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

607. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th Instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 6th instant at 7-30 A. M at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress:—Mufti,

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

608. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30, P. M.

609. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 5th Tuesday. Distances 500 & 600 Yards.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

610. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major H. L P. Browne, G. S. O. Bombay Brigade, will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.
All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present,
Dress.—Plain clothes.

A WELSH ECONOMIST.

Not long ago at a meeting the Welsh farmer was being generally reproved for his extravagance. The lecture seems to have been taken to heart. That is the conviction, at any rate, of a gentleman who was motoring in South Wales the other day (says the "Western Mail"). While he was waiting in a village a farmer drove up, hitched his horse to a post, and carefully muzzled the animal with a feeding-bag. The farmer then went round to the back of his cart and took out of it a chicken with a piece of string tied to one leg.

With the string he fastened the chicken to the hitching-post, so that it could pick up the oats dropped from the horse's nosebag.

Methyloids cannot produce stricture, yet they cure in the shortest time. Far superior to any injection or to copaiba and santal. Visible results in 3 hours.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY. 30th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches 29·674
Temperature of Air ..	degrees 80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	„ 78·6
Dew Point	„ 77·3
Relative humidity of Air ..	„ 0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees 85·2
Minimum do. do. ..	„ 78·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 226
Fall of Rain	inches 0·07
Total fall during month.. ..	„ 34·32
Total fall during year	„ 59·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	„ 0·11

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 31st July, 1913, was 29·858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is decided, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	f. in
Fri.	1	9 22	25 4
		10 44	28 2
Sat.	2	10 21	26 2
		m 11 26	29 1
Sun.	3	11 14 a	27 1
		0 6 a	29 9
Mon.	4	m 0 5	27 10
		0 45 a	30 1
Tues.	5	m 0 55	28 2
		1 24 a	29 11
Wed.	6	1 44	28 3
		2 4	29 4

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	1	m 3 47	15 8
		4 46	19 5
Sat.	2	m 4 26	14 11
		5 29 a	18 4
Sun.	3	m 5 13	14 6
		6 10 a	17 4
Mon.	4	m 5 59	14 6
		6 50 a	16 6
Tues.	5	m 6 44	14 11
		7 30 a	16 0
Wed.	1	7 30	15 10
		8 12	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1. (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14 m.
2. (Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13 m.
3. (Sun.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13 m.
4. (Mon.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 12 m.
5. (Tues.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12 m.
6. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd., 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, for the fortnight ended 30th July 1913 as compared with the statement of 14th July, 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	14th July	30th July.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	Rs. 81,00,000	Rs. 78,00,000
Current Deposits	Rs. 28,00,000	Rs. 31,50,000
Sundries	Rs. 91,000	Rs. 55,000
Total..	Rs, 1,25,91,000	Rs.1,26,05,000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	..Rs. 42,50,000	Rs. 39,52,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ..	..Rs. 66,00,000	Rs. 64,77,000
Local Bills discounted ..	..Rs. 5,97,000	Rs. 4,49,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	..Rs. 23,000	Rs. 23,000
Sundries ..	..Rs. 38,000	Rs. 40,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	Rs. 10,83,000	Rs. 16,64,000
Total ..	Rs.1,25,91,000	Rs.1,26,05,000

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Consols 2½ %	73 3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 %	85¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	27⅛
„ 2 months hence	27 9-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India and China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£300,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st ..	4⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9
Interest day to day loans	3½
„ 7 day market loans	3½

SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.10,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,30,000 were allotted to Madras. } Rs.17,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 31-32 (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. Tenders on Bombay at 1 31-32 (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.07

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras } Rs. 2 40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. Tenders on Madras at 1 (Min Rate) received 6 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 16.00

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs. 40.00,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000
Extra Allotments. Bills in Madras Rs. 90,000 at 1

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in an excited state to-day owing to the last day of the current settlement. The market opened at Rs. 96-8, subsequently declined to Rs. 96-6, but again improved to Rs. 96-7 and the 31st July settlement passed off at that rate. The rate for the next settlement stood at about one to one and half annas low. Business done was on a large scale.

Ready paper was placed at about the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

To-day great excitement was noticed in the Cotton Mill Shares Market principally in the David and Fazulbhai Mill Shares. Huge transactions were booked in these shares and the rates mowed up rapidly. Never before Fazulbhai Mill Shares had crossed the limit of Rs. 600. The present upheaval is attributable to speculative manœuvring set on foot by well-known syndicates. Forward business in these shares is thought of hazardous and risky at the current price and experienced brokers warn their constituents of the peril which underlie the present excitement.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 592-8 rapidly improved and touched Rs. 608-12, but closed at Rs. 602-8 for August.

Davids were placed at Rs. 570 in the morning advanced to Rs. 580 but closed at Rs. 575.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,555 for September.

Crescents were in demand at Rs. 132-8.

Swan changed hands at Rs. 300.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,495.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,720, Centrals at Rs. 2,120, Kohinoor at Rs. 797-8, Finlay at Rs. 365.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares declined to Rs. 188.

Tata Hydro Ordinary were in demand at Rs. 905.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,665.

Central Bank of India Shares stood at Rs. 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	3,000
Total Day's Imports	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet, steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	6·53 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·62 October 11·19.	
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·58 Oct. 11·15.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·60 October 11·22.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·23	6·24
A. S.	6·15	6·16
S. O.	6·07	6·08
O. N.	6 03	6·04
N. D.	5·98	5·99
D. J.	5·98	5·99
J. F	6 00	6·01
F. M.	6·01	6 02
M. A.	6 02	6 03
A. M.		

LIVERPOOL, July 31.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
J. A.	6·24	6 26
A. S.	6 16	6 18
S. O.	6·08	6 10
O. N.	6 04	6 06
N. D.	5·99	6 01
D. J.	5·99	6·01
J. F.	5·99	6 01
F. M.	6·01	6 03
M. A.	6·02	6·04

IT GOES DOWN EASILY.—*Nat pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work.*

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports —	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Aug. 11·66. Previous closing price 11·63.	
Futures at New York Oct. 11·24. Previous closing price, 11·22.	
Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 11·10.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11 15-16 Previous price 11 15-16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·57. Previous price 11·65.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·28. Previous price 11·26.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The local market is firm and shows an advance of Rs. 4 to previous quotations. Spot market is also active with good demand from local mills as well as from shippers for Europe. Those who sold heavily are covering their sales. There is a better feeling all round in the market. Speculative market is also very active.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., wire the condition of the crop according to their own estimate 82.7 against last month 85.5 showing a deterioration of 2.8.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals ..		227 -½	..	25 -14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..		..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..		..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..		..	..	..
M. G. Pengals ..	239	..	..	do.
Do. ..		..	..	..
Do. ..		..	..	..
Do. ..		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	238	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	244	235 -6	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..		..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee ..		..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..		..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..		..	..	..
M. C. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple ..	261-2	..	..	do.
Do. do. ..		..	..	..
Do. do. ..	228-9	..	..	25-8-13
M. C. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..		..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..		..	..	..
M. G. Oomtavati ..		..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple ..		..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..		..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..		..	277 -½	25-3-14
Do. ..		..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..		..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..		..	..	..
M. G. Mathis ..		..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..		..	238	25-8-13
Westerns, Churka ..		..	251 -2	do.
M. G. Westerns ..		..	255	do.
M. G. Miraj ..		..	268	do.
M. G. Compta ..		..	248	do
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..		..	..	..
M. G. do. ..		..	..	..
G. Bijapore ..		..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of Bengal no change was made in the rate of interest on demand loans which still stands at 3 per cent. Decreases are shown in the Cash Balances at the head office and branches and the percentage works out at 43.97.

In the exchange market there is an absence of cover, concession for bills being difficult to obtain. Bill rates are available for two mails and at 1-32 higher two weeks afterwards until October. Telegraphic transfers are at ls. 3/31/32d. Government paper was quoted this afternoon at Rs. 96-10 and at the close at Rs. 96-9 and for small at Rs. 96-14 96-13 and 96-12.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 30.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66 Copper Braziers £80; Yellow Metal 6¼.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yelow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk: done. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; July-August:. Hamberg. sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 50; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Calcutta 46-6; July-August; London, sellers, firm.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; July-August; London, sellers. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London; sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-4½; August; buyers; steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags); 12-6½; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9; sellers: August: opened firm, closed quiet, 9-3½, sellers Oct.- Dec. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India; 13-5½, sellers. Nov.-Dec.; very steady, slightly dearer. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; August-Sep.; value; dull. C. & F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value; dull. Java Sugar, Quiet & unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 47½; August-Sep.; Antwerp,-sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed, 7, July-August; Hull; sellers.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow, 38-. Finest Australian Mutton Tallow, 39-9. General Tone of Tallow Auction, firm.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	67
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,743
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	6418
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk ..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£66
Mercantile Bank £12 A ..	..	7 o/o	£21
Mercantile Bank £12 B ..	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. ..	New	5 o/o	85
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	1,325
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	240
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,225
Ch ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	760
Ch oi Silk ..	..	20	755
Co.ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1552 8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	1978
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	267-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	575
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	660 8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April		24,77,000
31st July		52,35,000
31st December		1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ½ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

THE "STAFFORD"

RELIABLE WATERPROOFS GUARANTEED WEAR.

A stout texture in Khaki Paramatta.
Rs. 30 CASH
THE "ASHLEIGH"
Extra Quality Khaki Paramatta with. full skirts and leather Buttons.
Rs. 35-0
THE "NORTH DEVON"
A special riding model, extra full skirts.
Rs. 42-8.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-6
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co,

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron:
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President-in-Council:
James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLANDS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

STEPHAONS—July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephanos, a son.

WEBSTER.—At Margherita, Upper Assam, 15th July, the wife of Gerald C. Webster, of a son.

WELLWOOD.—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, 14th July, the wife of F. D. Wellwood, Purulia, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MONCKTON—WOOLMER.—July 15th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd. Canon Menzies, Christopher Cecil Monckton of Nawada, Seraha P. O. Champaran, Behar, fifth son of E. P. Monckton of Fineshade Abbey and Laundimer House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Mabel Cordelia Woolmer, 3rd daughter of the late Revd. C. E. Shirely Woolmer, formerly vicar of Sidcup, Kent.

DEATH.

WRIGHT.—At Naini Tal 17th July, William Charles Wright, late Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Rampur State.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks vs. R.G.A., Cooperage, 5-45.

A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

Saturday, August 2.

Poona First Extra Meeting First Series, at Poona.

Monday, August 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Tuesday, August 5.

Tenders for the Eighty Lakhs Rupees Bombay Port Trust Loan are receivable at the Port Trust Office till 1 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Prof Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes Street, 5.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords as to the decision of the Imperial Government in regard to the South African Immigration Bill will be received in this country, as it will by the Indian community in South Africa, with feelings of deep disappointment. It is clear now that rather than hurt the susceptibilities of a self-governing Dominion, determined to inflict gross injury and insult upon the people of another great part of the Empire, Lord Crewe and his colleagues are prepared to face the hideous alternative of a passive resistance movement by the Indians in South Africa, and the deep feeling of resentment which the enforcement of the new Law will create in this country. Lord Ampthill's appeal to the Imperial Government "to telegraph to South Africa frankly, firmly and freely" met with no response from the Secretary of State. Such a course, were it pursued, would be productive, we believe, of only good results. The Union of South Africa may be a self-governing Dominion of the Empire, but it is so by sufferance. It depends on the protection afforded it by the Mother Country for its independence, and its very existence, and the Mother Country, as the Imperial Protector owes as much to India for its ability to assume that role, as to any part of the Empire. To take up the attitude, therefore, that South Africa owes nothing to India, that the Mother Country owes nothing to India in this matter, and that Indians can only obtain by grace the barest abatement of the conditions which it is sought to impose upon them is a monstrous negation of the whole theory of interdependence and mutual co-operation and partnership on which the Empire is based. But the Imperial Government has from the very beginning in this matter taken the attitude that India can claim nothing as by right, that the South African Government can only be pleaded with in deferential terms, and, that no matter how extreme its proposals, the power vested in the Imperial Government to prohibit an action so hurtful to the greatest dependency of the Empire, is not to be exercised. It is in the power of the Imperial Government to arrest this Law which is certain to lead to the most deplorable consequences, and we believe that such action on its part would meet with the approval of Parliament, but it prefers to blind itself to the certainties of the situation, to talk about the "keen desire of Botha, Smuts and Fischer to meet Indians as far as public opinion in South Africa will allow them"—of which there is no evidence whatever—and to prattle about the "distinction and kindliness" with which Mr. Gokhale was received, —when it is clear to everybody that that the Indian community regard the new Law as a gross betrayal of the promises held out to Mr. Gokhale. Is the Imperial Government always to stand hat in hand before the self-governing Dominions, and to refuse to exercise the powers it possesses for the protection of those who can only speak through its mouth?

Lord Crewe's attitude on the question now that he is Secretary of State for India is no better, and rather worse, than it was when he was Colonial Secretary. He practically admits the improper character of the Law, when he admits the "legitimate" soreness of Indians at the disabilities and difficulties it imposes. This should be justification enough to follow Lord Ampthill's advice and ask the Union Government to suspend its operation. But the method Lord Crewe proposes, and which the Imperial Government intends to follow, is to allow the Act to work its mischief and produce dangerous results before any direct action is taken. "If it was found that any provision of the Bill operated hardly on the Indian community in any particular district, attention could be drawn to this provision with a view to its being relaxed" said Lord Crewe and he added that "he believed that such was the best chance of getting a satisfactory consideration of the case of Indians in future." We cannot say whether Reuter's summary of the speech does Lord Crewe justice, but it is difficult to conceive of a more fatuous way of dealing with a case in which the sentiments and rights of a people are being trampled upon, or a more dangerous trifling with a question which has aroused so much strong feeling in this country. What is the use of asking us to wait and see whether the Bill operates hardly on the Indian community in any particular district when Lord Crewe himself admits "legitimate soreness," which means that it is going to operate hardly everywhere, and we all know the exasperation and indignation which it has already aroused. We cannot believe that if the Imperial Government had to deal as between Australians and South Africans, or Canadians and Australians that it would assume the same *non-possumus* attitude. It would strive to the utmost to bring about a reasonable settlement, which would respect the rights and feelings of both parties, nor is it possible on the other hand, that, if the South African Government were dealing with a community belonging to any great independent power like Japan, the Imperial Government would allow it to go its own way, and remain so punctilious in its respect for the right of a self-governing Colony to do what it likes with the people it has admitted and received in its midst. We went to war with the Boer Republics for almost less than this. By what right of justice or logic can the Imperial Government then, defend its supine attitude in such a matter when India is concerned.

Lord Curzon—who found in Lord Crewe's remarks a sympathy for the Indian victims of this Law which is not very transparent in Reuter's report, and which is, at any rate, a mere mockery in the light of the failure of the Imperial Government to protect the rights of its Indian subjects—suggested that Lord Gladstone should use his influence with South African Ministers to meet the objections which Lord Crewe admitted. We hope Lord Gladstone will be made to do something, and that Lord Crewe's innocuous suggestions do not represent the last word of the Cabinet in this matter. There is not much hope that Lord Gladstone's influence will be of any effect, in the absence of his being able to make his Ministers feel that there is something behind him stronger than mere remonstrances, and Lord Crewe has definitely intimated that the Imperial Government consider it inadvisable to refuse the Bill. But at least it may be expected that Lord Gladstone will be instructed to impress upon General Botha and his colleagues that the Imperial Government regard certain features of the Act as objectionable. At the same time it would be more to the point if Lord Curzon and his friends were to use their influence to show Ministers in Whitehall how inadequate is their conception of their duty to the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor, instead of according them credit for a sympathy which has no practical value.

THE PERSIAN PROBLEM.

There is a clearer indication of Lord Curzon's actual suggestion in the cable received by the "Pioneer" from its London correspondent than we were able to gather from Reuter's summary with reference to our future policy in Persia. It now transpires that Lord Curzon believes that the task in South Persia is beyond the capacity of any gendarmery, and that it is only a question of time as regards the employment of British Indian officers in Persia. Indeed, Lord Curzon sees Persia's salvation nowhere outside of British soldiers with Indian experience. One could wish that Lord Morley had been less reticent in reply to the ex-Viceroy. According to Lord Morley, the sending of Indian officers to Persia was contemplated three years ago, but was abandoned on account of the disadvantages shown by further reflection. It is precisely as to the nature of these disadvantages that we should like to have had some enlightenment. The policy of drift has been sufficiently denounced in the House of Lords, but we have still to learn any line of decided policy which is to respect the Anglo-Russian Convention, consult the integrity of Persia, and at the same time protect our commercial relations with that country, preventing their destruction by some measures which should impress on lawless tribes the risk of repeating the Eckford outrage.

THE HOUSING OF SMALL CAUSE COURT

A number of questions were asked at the Council Session of the 28th last month by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad to elicit what steps had been taken towards the long promised building for the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. The net result of the inquiry is one more promise by Government to hasten the building. The rest does not by any means make satisfactory reading, however it may have sounded to the Honorable Members assembled. The history of the projected housing of the Courts shows lack of forethought somewhere. Plans and estimates for the structure were sanctioned in August 1912. But the building operations were not started because it then struck someone that it was doubtful whether the site selected could accommodate structural additions as the requirements of the Courts increased. The doubts were not set at rest till about the close of the last financial year. In the meantime the lakh of rupees which were provided for a suitable housing of the Small Cause Court in the Budget of 1912-13 were diverted to other purposes. Now in the Budget for the current year Rs. 80,000 have been again set apart. Why this curtailment of Rs. 20,000 is not clear. But while it is some satisfaction to learn that "Government are aware of the unsuitability of the present temporary building and the inconvenience caused to the judges, pleaders, and the public," it does not diminish the necessity of pressing the matter, lest another miscalculated factor retard the completion of a much-needed building. When one looks at the chawl, which is anything but clean, in which the Small Cause Court of the presidency town is located with its noise, insanitary arrangements and indecorous exterior, one feels astonished that, much as one hears of Government dilatoriness in this respect, the complaints have not been louder and that the Bombay public have acquiesced in things as they are without making a sufficiently vigorous protest. It would appear that the Small Cause Court is the Cinderalla among Bombay's court houses. For years it was lodged under an ungainly roof which threatened to give way before the low Court was removed, judges, lawyers and litigants, to a safer building. It behoves the Government of a great Province to see to it that the machinary through which justice is dispensed is suitably housed. No amount of expedition can compensate adequately for the tardiness of years, but at least the further existence of the scandal should be curtailed within the shortest possible limit.

DAY BY DAY.

G. I. P. "Race Special."

The G. I. P. Railway have just issued an attractive little illustrated pamphlet, giving full details of their special express train service between Bombay and Poona, which will prove indispensable to the great army of Bombayites interested in the season's races at Poona. The ordinary service of trains between Bombay and Poona is an excellent one, but the "Race Specials," being timed to leave about noon, are more convenient for business men. The cars have been specially designed for day travel, and represent the latest developments of the car builder's art. They are built on steel underframes and vestibuled throughout, so that there is every facility for intercommunication on the journey. The first class of the train comprises handsome saloon cars, in which there are a limited number of private compartments (which can be booked in advance), a parlour car, from which the scenery can be viewed with ease, and in which will be found a smoking lounge and a lady's boudoir. The Restaurant Car has the latest gas cooking arrangements, with a well-equipped kitchen. At one end of the train a "lavatory" car is provided, which has toilet and dressing-rooms for the use of passengers, with servants' compartments and cloak-room. The whole train is equipped with electric lights and fans, and every convenience provided for a comfortable trip.

Bombay's Commerce.

The Report of the Bombay Chambers of Commerce and the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1912, copies of which have been just issued, are it need hardly be said, extremely valuable publications, indicating as they do, the growth of Bombay's commerce and its principal industry. Time was when these Reports were modest little volumes. Now it takes a portly tome each to record the work done by these bodies. In the Chamber's Report prominence is given to the protest made against the Government's proposal to impose an export duty of four annas per bale on cotton for the benefit of the Improvement Trust finances. Such a tax practically amounts to a transit duty, another objection to it being that if such a duty was imposed for the benefit of the Improvement Trust, it might seriously affect the Port Trust arrangements if that body found it necessary to enhance their charges on account of increased liabilities in connection with the new dock. Another matter which looms largely in the Report is the apparent inability of the Railway Companies to carry the traffic offering. In the Millowners' Association Report important matters connected with the industry are recorded, and we are glad to find that the Millowners as a body still continue to protest strongly against the obnoxious cotton excise duty.

Campaign against Scarcity.

Apropos of the agrarian problems discussed at the Council in Poona, it is interesting how a complete programme of campaign against possible scarcity is arranged by the Director of Commerce, Baroda, whose lengthy Report we noticed the other day. Attention may be called to the proposal regarding redistribution of agricultural land (p.p. 45.49) and to the fact that the Director considers it "unnecessary to revive grain storage" and suggests that "grass storage may be encouraged."

A Punjabi Student's Success.

The success of a Punjabi medical student, Sahib Singh Sokhey of Amritsar, who has just passed out first in the last I.M.S. examination, will, we are sure, be extremely gratifying not only to the Punjab, but to the whole of India. This, of course, is not the first time Indians have taken the first place in the Home examination lists, but the fact of Mr. Sokhey's success shows that even in examinations where "cram" is absolutely ineffective, Indians are able to hold their own with English students.

Shanghai Foreign Settlements.

The non-Chinese population of the International Settlement and Shanghai according to the cenus of 1910 was 13,436 of which 4,465 were British, 3,361 Japanese and the rest composed of various foreign nations. It is noteworthy that next to the Japanese in point of population come the Portuguese; the Americans, Germans, French and Russians following in descending order. The Chinese population of Shanghai is 651,000, of Nanking 267,000.

The Dacoity at Prome.

For violent crime in Lower Burma, Prome district would top the list but for a slightly higher percentage of brigandage at Tharrawaddy. The latest dacoity again is heard of from Prome which is a night's journey by rail from Rangoon. In recent years there has been a terrible recrudescence of armed robbery in Burma, the causes of which are inadequate and peccant Police and incompetent prosecutions. The twelve dacoits described in the telegram were armed as generally these criminal gangs are. A curious and often cruel legislation of Burma requires that the unarmed inhabitants of villages shall appease the marauders. Frequent dacoities incur punitive police and the extra tax, it is contended, drives the indigent peasants to take to the road. Thus a vicious circle is established making it difficult to know which is the cause and which the effect,—necessity or cupidity. At any rate Burma is free from the imputation of political dacoities, though committed from political motives.

Albania's King.

With reference to the Powers' decision to appoint a Prince as the future King of Albania, Mr. Nevinson, who had an interesting article on Essad Pasha in the "Daily Chronicle" the other day wrote:

Like nearly all Albaanians, Essad looks to a foreign and neutral Prince, if possible an Englishman or Swede, to act as a symbol of unity and Government. I have suggested to many of the leaders that a man of administrative experience and trained intelligence would be better than some haphazard Prince, who would probably know nothing of the word except as a place to amuse himself in. I have pointed out the advantages of some High Commissioner of good capacity and an honesty above suspicion—some American, for instance, like Mr. Morgan Schuster, who is the model man for the position. "Put not your trust in Princes," I have said with the Psalmist. But the Albanians have not yet learnt that divine lesson, and they clamour for a Prince to be King over them.

An American as King would not be half a bad idea if Albania were going to be run like a business, but we are afraid that even Mr. Morgan Schuster would find himself by reason of his independence and temperament, unable to resist the foreign and internal intrigues that are sure to be the State's first danger. Besides Austria and Italy, Slav and Greek, Catholic, Orthodox and Moslem—elements enough for intrigue—will be the still more dangerous ones of concession-hunters and other pioneers of greed The new Prince, whoever he may turn out to be, is we think, to be greatly commiserated.

Hindu Ghost Stories.

Intimate friendships between spirits and denizens of this world, of opposite sexes, are regarded by many orthodox Hindus to be not only quite possible, but are said to form an attractive feature of the more mystic Tantic practices. A curious article in this connection entitled "A Liason with a Ghost" appears in the "Hindu Spiritual Magazine" for July, just received. This article is the gem of the July number of this entertaining periodical, edited by Babu Motilal Ghose, whose magazine, though it may often tax the credulity or provoke the amusement of Philistine readers, is always readable. Here is a characteristic paragraph from the article:—

Soon the pair (the young man and the lady ghost) were engaged in an absorbing tete-a-tete, M. becoming quite oblivious of the uncanny nature of the firation. After a time, It asked, with the evident desire of being ready to do anything to please him, whether he would like to play a game of chaopar. There was a set of dice etc, in the chamber and the suggestion was at once adopted. In this way the night passed away all too quickly, as it seemed to the youth, and just before dawn it took affectionate leave of M. and vanished.

Weekly Mortality Returns.

During the week ending 26th July, 546 deaths and 338 births were recorded in the City of Bombay, as compared with 812 deaths and 376 births in the corresponding week of last year. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population (according to the census of 1913) was 28.98 as against 43.11 of the corresponding week of last year. Out of the total number of deaths, fevers accounted for 41, cholera 1, diarrhoea and dysentery 66, debility 46, old age 30 and phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system 197. Deaths under 1 year numbered 176, from 1 to 5 years 70 and above 5 years 300.

CEYLON LABOUR AGENT CHARGED.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, July 31.

Sub-Inspector F. Jackson left on Wednesday for Colombo with a warrant for the extradiction of Kalayan, a kangani in the Ceylon Labour Department, who is wanted under the following circumstances:—

Periamooneswamy, a rickshaw cooly of Periament, Madras, reported to the police that his son, aged nine years was kidnapped. Kalayan had taken him away as an emigrant cooly to Ceylon. The mother of the lad went to Chingelput and at the depôt there saw her son but for some reason did not give notice to the police. She saw her son taken by train to Trichinopoly by Kalayan and then returned to Madras.

Sub Inspector Jackson proceeded to Trichinopoly but found the accused had left on the previous day for Colombo with a batch of coolies including the lad. He accordingly returned to Madras and secured the extradition warrant.

TRAFFIC PROBATIONERS

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 31.

The Railway Board have selected the following gentlemen as traffic probationers in the superior revenue establishment for the current year:—Mr. Shanti Nath Hoon, Mr. Zaheruddin Shamsie, Mr. Abdul Aziz Mr. G. L. Waeking and Mr. G. P. Horst.

IMMIGRATION ACT.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD CRÉWE'S "REMEDY."

"INADVISABLE TO REFUSE THE BILL."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Ampthill drew attention to the fact that the South African Immigration Bill would become law on August 1st, and requested the Imperial Government to ask the Union Government to suspend its operation until it was amended so as to be more satisfactory to Indians in South Africa and less injurious to British prestige in India. He urged the Government to telegraph to South Africa frankly, firmly and freely, as the matter was of Imperial importance.

Lord Sydenham appealed to the Union Government to treat Indians more sympathetically.

Lord Crewe was quite sure that Messrs. Botha, Smuts and Fischer keenly desired to meet Indians as far as public opinion in South Africa would allow them. Lord Gladstone had done his best to place Indian claims in the fullest and fairest light.

"BALANCE OF IMPROVEMENT."

The Imperial Government considered that the balance of improvement was such as to make it inadvisable to refuse the Bill. He doubted if it was ever wise to force upon a community like the white voters of South Africa a policy, regarding another race, which they hated.

Lord Gladstone had cordially approved of Mr. Gokhale's visit, and South African Ministers had received him with all due distinction and kindliness. It was a great advantage to them to have an opportunity of hearing the views of such an eminent Indian gentleman.

"LEGITIMATE SORENESS."

Lord Crewe dealt with the details of the Bill, admitting the legitimate soreness of Indians at disabilities in the Orange Free State, and difficulties regarding Natal and the Cape. But if it was found that any provision of the Bill operated hardly on the Indian community in any particular district, attention could be drawn to this provision with a view to its being relaxed. He believed that such was the best chance of getting a satisfactory consideration of the case of Indians in future.

IF DRIVEN TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Lord Curzon described Lord Crewe's speech as sympathetic, and he was sure that Lord Crewe had done no more than justice to Messrs. Botha and Smuts. It would be pitiable if, after all these years of exhaustive struggle, Indians were driven to passive resistance. He would suggest that Lord Gladstone use his influence with the South African Ministers to meet the objections which Lord Crewe admitted. Indians did not claim more rights of migration than they enjoyed at present, and they were prepared to make concessions to obtain easier conditions in South Africa.

"THE TIMES" VIEWS.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

LONDON, July 31.

The "Times" this morning says:—"None can desire to add to the cares of the Union Government in the present emergency and if we call attention to the Indian Immigration question, it is because the situation admits of no delay. There seems no reason why a practical compromise should not be arranged in time to be still available. It is important in the interests of the Union and the Empire to prevent the resumption of passive resistance.

"There are four important points in which Indian objection to the Act seems to be well based and which demand immediate consideration:—The perpetuation of race discrimination by endorsement of the old Free State law; right of entry of domiciled persons into the Cape Province; invalidation of the right of domicile of Indians in Natal; and recognition of native marriages.

"Amendments to the Act have been pressed by three or four members of the Opposition in the Union Parliament, particularly by Messrs. Schreiner, Chaplin and Duncan.

"Lord Gladstone apparently took no steps to call attention to the public protests of Indians or to ascertain whether there were points in the Bill which required the immediate consideration of the Imperial Goevrnment The Colonial Office was equally apathetic.

"The Union Government, however, has been so reasonable that means may surely still be found which will satisfy Indian opposition; for instance, if Ministers undertake to introduce amending legislation next session, the Indian leaders might allow the act to be enforced without resisting."

PANAMA TOLLS SEQUEL.

ENGLAND BOYCOTTS SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

The British Government has refused to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

No reason has been assigned for this action, but it is assumed in New York that it is in consequence of the controversy with regard to Panama Canal tolls.

LADY WILLINGDON.

PURDAH PARTY AT LADIES' CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Lucas, R. A. M. C. paid an informal visit to the Station Hospital at Wanowrie this afternoon.

Her Ladyship was received at the gate by Colonel R. J. Windle, R. A. M. C., officer in charge of the Station Hospital, Captain Rodrigues, Senior Assistant Surgeon and Miss Wildman, Senior Lady Superintendent, who escorted Her Excellency and party round the wards including the one for those who are seriously ill. Her Ladyship expressed pleasure with the arrangements for the comfort of the patients.

After leaving the hospital. Her Excellency motored to the Ladies' Club, where Mrs. Pattani asked the members of the Club and their friends to a purdah party to have the honour of meeting Her Excellency shortly before 6 p.m. The ladies began to assemble and were received at the entrance by Mrs. Pattani and then conducted upstairs. The Club rooms presented a charming appearance, crowded as they were with ladies of the four communities.

Her Excellency won all hearts by her kindness and cordiality.

Mrs. Gamble Miss Fitzgibbon and other European ladies kindly entertained the guests with singing and pianoforte music and the party was one of the most enjoyable that has been given at the Club.

THE VICEROY.

VISIT TO BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 31.

Intimation has been received that the Viceroy will be spending about two days in Bangalore during his visit to Mysore in November. Steps are accordingly being taken by the Municipal Commissioners of the civil and military station to present His Excellency with an address, but it is not yet known whether they will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of representing various matters of municipal *cum* Imperial significance, such as the disposal of surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract; or whether the address will be of a merely welcome character.

With regard to the telegram lately addressed by the Municipal Commissioners to the Viceroy regarding the Assigned Tract revenues a reply has been received intimating that the question has been noted for early consideration.

DACOITIES IN BURMA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 31.

Reports of dacoities with firearms still continue to come in from the districts. The latest report is from Prome, and states that a band of twelve dacoits cut through the village stockade of Kodunkye to the house of Maung Tun Tha, a wealthy resident and moneylender. Six of them battered the doors of the house down with axes, while others who were armed with firearms kept a guard outside the house and kept the villagers off, the men with guns keeping up an incessant fire. Inside the house the inmates were roughly treated and the place was ransacked by the dacoits, who managed to take away with them nearly Rs. 10,000 in cash, jewellery and currency notes.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

NO ATTACK ON WOOSUNG.

LULL IN HOSTILITIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

KIUKIANG, July 31.

The Northerners are preparing for a big battle in the vicinity, and all available troops at Hukow are hurrying to the front. The Northern battery consists of forty guns. An advance is expected on Thursday.

The American Admiral has arrived at Kiukiang.

SHANGHAI, July 31.

There was a general lull in the hostilities yesterday and a more hopeful feeling prevails all round.

No attack has yet been made on Woosung.

The Government cruisers are still hanging about the lower Yangtse.

DESTRUCTIVE HOUSE FIRES.

LATER.

The recent fires in the native city have caused terrible destruction. In one place a block of houses one hundred yards long and four or five yards deep on each side have been burned. Looters completed the ruin.

CALCUTTA IN DARKNESS.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM STOPS ELECTRIC CURRENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The cyclonic storm which swept over Bengal on Wednesday reached its full force at midnight when roofs were blown away in Calcutta, trees were uprooted on the Maidan, and other damage done. The telegraphic service was interrupted in consequence of trees falling across the lines.

In a number or houses the electric supply failed, with the consequence that whole streets had neither light nor current for fans.

A waterspout burst near Tolly's Nullah causing a deluge while on the outskirts of the town twenty sheets of corrugated iron which were riveted together were lifted en-bloo and hurled fifty yards away.

In the evening, vessels reported tremendous seas at the Sandheads and in the Bay and the mail steamer Ekma from Rangoon is not yet sighted. It is hoped she will arrive in time to permit of the mails being landed at Diamond Harbour, from whence they will be carried to Calcutta by rail. If needs be a special train will be run to Bombay.

GALE IN CALCUTTA.

CYCLONE PASSES INLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Yesterday was one of the stormiest days that Calcutta has known for some years. The wind blew in gusts and became quite terrific after nightfall and attained its maximum between nine and eleven. It seems the cyclone has passed inland last evening and its centre has again fortunately missed Calcutta. The sky is still clouded. There are no reports to hand yet of any serious damage.

KALKA-SIMLA DERAILMENT.

TRAIN DETAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Owing to the derailment of a bogie wagon on a goods train between Tradevi and Jutogh yesterday the Kalka-Simla Railway down Bombay and Lahore Mail was detained at Jutogh until the line could be cleared. The corresponding East Indian Railway train which was kept back left Kalka about one hour late.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MADRAS COMMITTEE'S NOMINEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 31.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur and Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu for the Presidentship of the ensuing Indian National Congress to be held in Karachi in December.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

A New South Wales loans of one and a half millions sterling in the form of 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, at the price of 97½ will shortly be issued.

FIVE DAYS' ARMISTICE.

APPROVED BY CONFERENCE.

ADRIANOPLE MORE SACRED THAN EVER.

HEIR-APPARENT'S STATEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, July 30.

At an informal conference to-day it was agreed, in principle, to have a five days' armistice.

POSITION OF ARMIES.

LONDON, July 31.

Military experts in the Balkans, in settling the armistice, fixed the line of demarcation midway between the different armies. The positions of the armies will be marked with white flags. The movements of the troops and the transport of provisions behind outposts will be permitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.

The Heir-Apparent has issued a statement that he cannot believe that Europe really intends to take Adrianople away from Turkey. Adrianople to-day is more sacred to Turkey than ever.

RUSSIAN FLEET ON THE BOSPHORUS.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

The Russian fleet is in the vicinity of the entrance to the Bosphorus. Turkish official circles declare that more than a naval demonstration will be necessary to induce them to abandon Adrinople Moreover, there is nothing to show that a demonstration is intended.

Reshid Beg, the legal adviser to the Porte, has gone to Athens to sign a protocol for the renewal of diplomatic relations.

FIVE DAYS' TRUCE

The Conference opened yesterday, when M. Majorescu, the Rumanian Premier, was appointed permanent President. M. Venizelos accepted the proposal for the suspension of hostilities, and the Conference approved a five days' truce.

REPORTED BULGAR VICTORY.

RAZLOG CLEARED OF GREEKS.

LONDON, July. 31.

A Bulgarian account of the fighting on the 27th instant says the Bulgarians, repulsing strong Greek forces, seized the upper Bregalnitza plain at Petchovo, thus separating the Greek and Servian armies. The Greeks on the Bulgarian left were forced to retreat, abandoning supplies.

The account declares that the plain of Razlog was completely cleared of the Greeks.

KUNDLA FLOOD SUFFERERS.

MEETING THANKS BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KUNDLA, July 31.

A meeting of the citizens of Kundla was held last evening in the Sir Takhatsinhji Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Hormasji Kharsedji Sethna, Revenue Officer.

The president said that the Bombay Grain Merchants Association gave loans of Rs. 5,100 to needy merchants and artisans who have suffered by the recent flood. The services of the Secretary of the Bombay Kundla Flood Relief Committee also proved useful to the Kundla Committee in the matter of housing the destitute.

Other speakers thanked the Bombay Grain Merchants Association and other public bodies who had given timely help to the sufferers. In conclusion a resolution was passed thanking the charitable citizens and public bodies.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

ARRIVAL IN VENEZUELA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 31.

It is reported that ex-President Castro has arrived in Venezuela and that he and his followers have begun an invasion.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The death is announced of Sir Richard Powell Cooper.

ARMY AEROPLANES.

BREEZE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. SANDYS AND COL. SEELY.

"A BARREN CONTROVERSY."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons last night during the debate on the Army Estimates Mr. Sandys reported the result of the investigation undertaken by himself and Mr. Joynson-Hicks in consequence of Colonel Seely's acceptance of a challenge from Mr. Joynson-Hicks on June 6th that the Army did not possess eighty aeroplanes able to fly.

Mr. Sandys said they saw only fifty-one machines able to fly against Colonel Seely's statement that there were a hundred and twenty.

Colonel Seely replied that aeroplanes required constant repairs and that at least forty per cent. of the number ought, at a given moment, to be repairing. Had Mr. Sandys made his inspection when there had been no flying for a week, he would have apologised, because he would have seen all the machines in flying order. The whole matter was a barren controversy. There were at present ninety aeroplanes in order, and there were 191 certified fliers in the Army compared with twenty a year ago.

A motion by Mr. Rowland Hunt to reduce salaries in the War Office was defeated by 280 to 247, amid Opposition cheers and Ministerialist counter-cheers.

BURMA AND HOME MAILS.

TRADES ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 31.

In reply to the recent letter of the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma the Secretary of the Rangoon Trades Association writes to the Government that the Association is strongly in favour of the acceleration of the period of transit so as to secure a Thursday instead of Friday morning arrival of the English mail at Bombay and thus permit of a Monday morning arrival of the English mail at Rangoon instead of Tuesday as at present. This change undoubtedly will secure to the mercantile community and others an opportunity to answer many of their letters by the outgoing mail leaving on Tuesday morning. The Association is also of opinion that if the steamer left Rangoon on Tuesday evening for Madras it would arrive in time to connect with the fast train from that town to Bombay so as to catch the Home going mail on Saturday. If this could be arranged, nearly two clear days would be given to reply to the Home mails, which would be a great boon. In that case the Association does not think at present a second mail to Europe is necessary, but would ask for the retention of a tri-weekly service to Calcutta.

MADRAS SPINNING MILLS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 31.

The report of the directors of the Buckingham Mill Co, Ltd. for the half year ending 30th June, says there has been a good demand for the company's productions during the half year and forward sales for practically the whole of the coming half year have been made.

The report of the directors of the Carnatic Mill Company, Ltd. for the half year says the mill has been occupied to its fullest capacity during the half year and has a fair number of orders still on its books.

In view of the uncertain course of cotton, the demand at present is not as brisk as it was but the reports of a favourable monsoon should have a good effect on trade.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Arrangements are proceeding for the B. P. R. A. Meeting this year, and it has been decided that the Meeting will take place between the 22nd October to November 1st. It is expected that there will be a large gathering of officers and men who will take part in the shooting. It is not yet known whether the commander-in chieff will be present.

LABOUR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FEDERATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LATTER'S TERMS NOT REJECTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PRETORIA, July 30.

Following upon Mr. Botha's *non possumus* on Tuesday, representatives of the Federation Trades and the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society conferred until midnight, after which a letter appeared in a newspaper on Wednesday in which the Secretary of the Federation declared that the Federation had not rejected the Government's terms. The Federation's decision merely meant that further concessions should be made.

RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE.

JOHANNESBURG, July 31.

The Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society stated in an interview that the railwaymen entirely dissociated themselves from revolutionary propaganda.

ENTERIC IN SIMLA.

18 CASES REPORTED LAST YEAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The annual report of the Simla Municipal Committee for the past year, which is issued to-day, shows that there was no change in taxation, which is already regarded as heavy. The incidence per head of octroi and taxes on the town population was Rs. 15-2-0, against Rs. 14-7-1 in 1911-12; but this calculation is discounted by the impossibility of declaring the real average of population or the actual number of individuals in Simla at any time or the duration of their stay. The collection cost in salaries and contingencies of all kinds Rs. 28,934 or 5.74 per cent., against Rs. 27,756 or 5.78 in the previous year.

The public health during the year was good. Of the infectious diseases notifiable in Simla there were no cases reported of either plague or cholera, but there were 54 cases of small-pox and 18 cases of enteric. Of the enteric cases eight were imported and ten local. A careful examination of the circumstances and surroundings were made in each case, but with no distinct evidence of the cause of the disease although the milk could not be directly blamed in any case. The age of patients is suggestive of the possibility of infection by milk consumption. Precautionary measures were taken and advised in all the imported and indigenous cases, as well as in convalescent and recent cases coming into Simla, and clothing and bed linen likely to be contaminated were disinfected. Too much importance cannot be paid to the milk used in every household. 70 per cent. of the gwalas live outside the Municipal limits and they and their cattle and their servants and their house sheds and storage and living arrangements are not open to Municipal laws or supervision.

The Municipal Committee had an income of Rs. 7,05,000 and the total expenditure was Rs. 6,69,000. The report does not give any details of the progress of Simla improvement and extension schemes which are now being eagerly discussed here.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The "News of India" in to-day's issue draws special attention to Simla municipal finances which are in a bad way and that the Municipality are in urgent need of seven lakhs to meet the cost of works in progress excluding six lakhs or more required for the Town Hall. The paper writes:—During the past ten years the Imperial Government has generously allotted out money for local sanitary improvements and the total assignments from Imperial and provincial revenues and other sources reach a total sum of about forty lakhs. How this huge sum has been expended on Simla is pretty well known. The bulk of the amount has been devoted to road making (which nobody wanted), to the neglect of urgent sanitary reforms. We cannot divest our minds of the impression that there has been an unnecessary waste of public money on what, for want of a better name, has been called Simla improvements. The appointment of a strong committee is urged to go into the whole question including the constitution of the present committee as it is beginning to be realized that the withdrawal of the elective element from the Simla Municipality has not proved altogether a blessing. Besides the Simla improvement scheme, the extension scheme is also being pushed forward and the outlay on both these are destined to prove a burden upon the Indian Revenues. With Government pledged to the famous Delhi announcement which lays down that the bulk of the offices will be permanently located in the new Capital and only camp offices with high officials will summer at Simla, it is regarded as extremely unwise to allot more funds to Simla without giving their Delhi policy a fair trial.

INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

STATIONMASTER'S COMPLAINT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 31.

The complaint filed by Margain Iyer, late Assistant Station Master Settigunta, wherein Mr. S. Mercer is charged with having committed offences under sections 456 and 323, I. P. C., was taken up on the 28th, 29th and 30th July at Cuddapah.

Mr. L. H. Bewes of Messrs. Short Bewes and Co., and K. U. Shama Row, High Court Vakil Madras, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Mr. E. R. Osborn instructed by Mr. Sell of Messrs. King and Patridge defended the accused.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Osborne stated that his client was a European British subject and claimed to be tried as such. Evidence of his birth was put in and the magistrate passed an order that he was a European British subject under Section 403 I. P. C.

Margain Iyer was the first witness called for the prosecution.

He deposed he was sleeping with his wife in his quarters when the outer door was knocked open. He saw Mercer, Inspector of Railway Police, and 4 reserve constables, and two others in the house. As soon as he got up from his bed Mercer gave him 3 cuts with a stick and then handed him over to the police who brought him out, there again he was given two cuts on the verandah and he was then taken to the station. The Bombay mail which does not usually stop, was stopped and he was forced to go away from Settigunta. Witness stated that he was not even allowed to take his dress and he had to go out of his house only with a waist cloth on. Witness then came to Madras and got a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital.

The relieving Assistant Station Master, Settigunta, deposed that the wire shown to him was in the hand writing of Mercer and was signed by him and he saw him write it. He said he signalled the wire. The wire which was filed as Ex B, is as follows: "Margain Iyer passenger by 14 mail, arrange to have him medically examined. I kicked him out of Settigunta to-night and gave him 4 or 5 cuts with a stick."

ALLEGED HOUSE TRESPASS.

Jamadar Hussain Saib deposed that he followed with a lantern Mercer and his party. On going to the house Mercer kicked the door open and the whole party entered. There Mercer gave three blows with a stick to Margain Iyer and handed him over to the police who brought him out. There Mercer gave him one blow again and then the police took him to the station.

Mr. Venkataswara Iyer, late Deputy Ranger, Settigunta deposed that he was sleeping in another room in Margain Iyer's house when he was roused by the noise of the outer door bursting open. He came out and saw Mercer and four reserve constables in the hall. Mercer then gave Margain Iyer three blows with a stick and handed him over to the police who brought him out. There Mercer again gave blow to Margain Iyer, and the police took him to the station. He added that Margain Iyer was given 3 blows by Mercer at the station and taken away in the Bombay Mail which taken away in the Bombay Mail which was stopped specially for the purpose. Witness added as he had already arranged and applied for leave to go to Madras and as Margain Iyer's mother entreated him to go, he followed Margain Iyer to Madras. He said he did not purchase a ticket at Settigunta but one at Renigunta.

A SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Kolia Naidu Sub-Inspector of Police, Renigunta deposed that he followed Mercer from Renigunta. On arrival the Inspector and 4 reserve constables a Jamadar, a pointsman, and Rufus Mercer's clerk went towards Margain Iyer's house. He stayed behind to make some enquiries about some absent constables stated that Mercer and Iyer's house. There he saw the whole party in the verandah of Margain Iyer's house and he saw Mercer giving Margain two or three blows with a stick. He added: Two days after he examined the outer door of Margain Iyer's house and found it damaged to a certain extent. He deposed that he made a report of the occurrence.

Juan, one of the reserve police constables. Stated that Mercer and three constables went to Margain Iyer's house. There Mercer called, "Margain Iyer," "Margain Iyer". Not hearing any response Mercer thrust his stick against the door and opened it. Immediately Margain Iyer came out and Mercer gave him 2 or 3 cuts and Margain Iyer voluntarily followed them to the station. As this witness gave a differen version than one he was expected to say the prosecution asked for permission to cross-examine him, as a hostile witness under Section 104 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Counsel for the defence not objecting, permission was granted. This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Shamrao.

The Medical Officer who examined Margain Iyer being absent, a further enquiry was adjourned to the 6th August at Cuddapah.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

HEARING AT THANA.

OFFER OF COMPENSATION REFUSED.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Specially Reported.)

The Kurla motor shooting case of which the trial has been delayed for over two months owing to the illness of the wounded man, Pascal Fernandes, was heard yesterday at the District Court of Thana before Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Collector of Thana. The accused Mr. Ormiston Chant, Works Manager of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, Bombay was charged by sub-Inspector Kaikhosrou Pestonji, Thana Police, with having caused grievous bodily hurt to Pascal Fernandes by doing a rash and negligent act. The accused was defended by Mr. Crage, Pleader, while Mr. A. X. Soares watched the proceedings in the interests of the complainant, Augustine Fernandes, who is an uncle of the wounded man and was present with him when he was shot.

EVIDENCE OF VICTIM'S UNCLE.

After Sub-Inspector Pestonji had withdrawn the charge, under Section 286 of the Indian Penal Code which was superfluous the case proceeded under section 338 which is stated above, the first witness Augustine Fernandes, was called. He deposed that he was uncle by law to the wounded man. On the night of May 24, Pascal came to his house in Kurla. Later, at about 4-30 a.m. he, and the wounded man left the house and had gone for a distance of 150 paces when the witness heard a noise. He turned back and saw a motor car coming along the Kurla Road and warned Pascal to get out of the way. Witness then heard two reports and went to the left of the car, while Pascal went to the right. After hearing a third report witness saw Pascal fall. When he picked the latter up he noticed the sign of a pistol shot in the wounded man's neck. He raised a cry and other people congregated. The wounded man was then taken to the dispensary at Kurla, where the doctor gave him medicine and dressed his wound. From here he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital Bombay. There were houses on both sides of the road at the spot where the accident occurred and some people were seated outside their houses at the time. The road was the main road to Bombay. Pascal was in hospital for one month and about six days.

At this stage Mr. Crage said that he would reserve cross-examination until the Magistrate had framed a charge.

The next witness was the victim of the occurrence Pascal Fernandes, who is a medium sized man of about thirty years of age. The fact that he is still partially paralysed as regard his legs and left arm was evident and he had to be helped into Court by his friends. Although it is a month since he was discharged from hospital, Pascal Fernandes still looked extremely ill and was provided with a chair by the order of the Magistrate.

COMPENSATION OFFERED.

Just before his evidence was recorded, Mr. Crage stated that quite apart from the merits or demerits of the case his client wished it to be known that he was willing to compensate the injured man and was prepared to make an offer to that effect subject to the Magistrate's concurrence.

Mr. Wales said that this should have been done out of Court beforehand but thought that the complainant might be approached on the matter.

Consequently, with the permission of the Court Mr. Crage and the complainant's pleader, Mr. Soares, retired to discuss the matter, but returned after a few minutes' absence when Mr. Crage explained that as the accused's offer was not accepted by the complainant, the case would have to take its course.

By the Court: "Do you admit the facts?"

Mr. Crage: "No."

Pascal Fernandes was then sworn and in his evidence, which he gave in an almost inaudible tone, said that he was a tailor and lived at Girgaum. On May 24, he went to Kurla and when about to return to Bombay with his uncle next morning, while on the Bombay road when it runs through Kurla village he heard the noise of a motor car whereupon he went to the right of the road. About this time the motor car slowed down and witness heard the reports of two shots which made him turn round. Then he remembered falling after which he became unconscious. He regained consciousness when lifted on to a man's shoulder when nearing the dispensary.

BULLET HOLES IN CLOTHES.

The clothes of the injured man were at this point produced in Court and bullet holes therein showed where the neck had been penetrated. There were bloodstains on both the coat and the shirt.

Pascal, continuing, said that he was taken to hospital where he was detained for about five weeks. While giving evidence the witness said that he could not work with his right hand and that his left hand was helpless. Neither was he able to walk properly.

Dr. Ardeshir Mancekji Dotibhoy deposed to having been called to attend to Pascal's wounds when he was brought to the Kurla Dispensary of which the witness was Assistant Surgeon. This was at 5 a.m. on May 25. He examined the wound which was a little to the left on the nape of the neck. He probed the wound to the depth of about half an inch, but, as he did not find a bullet, dressed and handaged it and sent the injured man direct to the J. J. Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crage witness said he could not tell the direction in which the bullet had struck. He did not know of what depth the wound was as he only probed it to half an inch.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. H. W. de B. Prescott House Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital stated that accused was brought to the hospital at about 9 a.m. on May 25 and when examined the man was conscious and complained of intense pain about the left shoulder and upper extremity. He had a gun shot wound in his neck with an entrance slightly larger than a pea situated midway between the sixth and seventh vertebræ of the neck. There was no wound of exit and the man was unable to move his left upper extremety and left leg. Sensation was somewhat impaired compared with the other leg and the patient could not move his head. An operation was performed by the aid of the "X" Rays and the bullet, which had penetrated an inch and a half, was extracted from where it had lodged in the bone on the left transverse process of the sixth vertebræ along with three small pieces of bone. The wounded man was discharged from hospital on June 29. Dr. Prescott identified the bullet which was put in as an exhibit. The direction of the bullet was more or less straight.

Asked to describe the injured man's state of health, Dr. Prescott said that there remained a certain amount of paralysis in the left arm and leg but that the man was very much better. There was nothing wrong with his right hand and the paralysis would not be permanent. At his present rate of improvement, Pascal might expect with reasonable ease to be well in eighteen months' time. Asked as to his idea of the distance from which the shot was fired, witness said he thought it was a ricochet from a shot fired at forty yards' distance.

Mr. Crage: "Supposing a man of Mr. Chant's height had fired direct, would the effect have been the same?"

Witness: "I could not say."

The next witness was Umashanker Mahipal, a milk-vendor, who deposed to having seen a motor-car go past while he was paying his early calls at 4-45 a.m. on May 25. He also heard four shots and later saw Pascal and Augustine Fernandes. There were houses on both sides of the road, and, as it was in the hot weather people were sleeping out of doors. The car was going towards Bombay.

Vithoba Govind, who lives in Kurla village, heard shots and came out of his house. He saw the wounded man and took him a drink of water.

TRACING THE CAR.

Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay C. I. D. said he first heard of the case on Monday May 26. He made investigations and found that the number of the car from which the shots came was 504. This car had been out of Bombay in the direction in question and about the same time. He sent for the accused and Deputy Inspector Bamber to come to his office. The same afternoon, witness examined the scene of the occurrence at Kurla and made enquiries at the toll-gates there and at Sion. Next day he went with Mr. Mawson of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company to the Victoria Terminues and met Mr. Chant. Mr. Chant then made a statement and the three with Inspector Morris, C. I. D., went to Mr. Chant's bungalow at Colaba where the accused showed them a Scott-Webley automatic pistol and cartridges. Witness identified the pistol and said that the bullets in the cartridges tallied with the bullet extracted from the wounded man. Witness arrested accused and brought him to Thana on May 27.

Questioned by Mr. Crage witness said that the statement which led to the production of the revolver was to the effect that the accused had fired at pariah dogs in the streets of Kurla.

Further cross-examined Superintendent Sullivan said that Scott-Webley pistols were in use but not in common use. The cartridges were powerful ones. He would expect a bullet to penetrate more than one and a half inches if fired at a fleshy part from ten or fifteen yards. In this instance he thought the bullet had ricochetted.

P. C. Chandra Ramji, No. 440, District Police deposed to seeing the wounded man taken to the dispensary and said he informed his sub-inspector. He saw a motor containing three or four persons pass in the morning of May 25 at about 4-30 a.m., but in spite of enquiries at the toll-gates he could not obtain the number of the car.

Ragoam Patel of Rabala remembered two sanibs and a memsahib coming to Rabala on shikar about two months ago. They arrived at about 2 p.m. and left about cock-crowing.

P. C. Narayen Neru, 894, of Thana, Gujraj Singh, Nepal Singh and Vinayak Vandyak, the last three of whom are toll-gate keepers, corroborated the evidence that between four and five o'clock on May 25 only one motor-car passed them in the direction of Bombay. The second named witness gave evidence that the car passed him at speed without noticing his shouts for payment. The last named witness says that he was thrown a rupee for payment.

Sub-Inspector Sheikh Abdul Biram stated that he reported the occurrence to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay by urgent telegram. He then came to Bombay, and, on information given him by the Deputy Commissioner, he returned and made enquiries at Rabala and Kurla.

MR. BAMBER EXAMINED.

After half an hour's adjournment the prosecution called Mr. D. E. Bamber, late of the Bombay City Police. Mr. Bamber said that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Chant. He had been in the Bombay Police until May 28. He accompanied the accused and his wife on May 24. They left Bombay at about 4-30 p.m. on May 24 and proceeded through Sion, Kurla and Thana to Rabala where they had gone for shooting. They had some chances of shooting but did not bag anything. Witness could not be sure when they left Rabala on the homeward journey, but should think it was about one o'clock. When passing through Kurla, Mr. Chant fired three or four shots in rapid succession. At this time witness thought it would be about 1-30 a.m., but, as this was only guess work he could not be sure. He did not see the weapon used, but he thought it was a revolver or a pistol. Accused fired the shots at pariah dogs and the witness reproved him for doing so as he did not think it wise to shoot on the roadway on both sides of which there were houses.

By the Prosecution: "Do you know what time it was when you got back to Bombay?"

Witness: "The time given me by Mr. Chant, who had a watch, was 1-55 a.m. when we returned."

Q.: "Can you say what time you thought it was?"

A.: "I naturally took the time registered on Mr. Chant's watch as being correct."

Q.: "What sort of shooting did you go to Rabala for?"

A.: "For game shooting."

Q.: "Do you mean birds or pig or what?"

A.: "Pig, birds, tiger, bison or anything."

INVENTORY OF REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES.

The next witness examined was Mr. G. T. Mawson, General Manager of Messrs. Marsland and Price and Company. He said that he lent the firm's motor car to Mr. Chant on May 24. He was present when the revolver was produced at Mr. Chant's bungalow, having gone at the instance of Superintendent Sullivan. He signed an inventory of the revolver and cartridges found at Mr. Chant's house. He could not say why accused was asked to hand over his revolver by the C. I. D. He thought the revolver was a Scott-Webley and identified it when produced in Court.

Mrs. Dorothy Ormiston Chant, the wife of the accused gave evidence to the effect that she accompanied her husband and Mr. Bamber on the pig shooting expedition on May 24. She identified the pistol as her husband's. The party reached Rabala before sunset. Before returning the last occasion upon which she remembered noting the time was by the lakeside when it was midnight. On the way back they passed through Kurla where her husband fired three shots at dogs with the pistol produced in Court. When she returned to Bombay she did not note the time but she knew it was before dawn.

At this stage the prosecution stated that apart from Inspector Morris, Bombay C. I. D., all witnesses for the Crown had been examined. Mr. Crage said that he would like all witnesses, with the exception of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mr. Mawson and Superintendent Sullivan to attend at the next hearing.

The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case until Monday next.

A SEASON OF BARGAINS.

MESSRS. EVANS FRASER'S SALE.

To-day Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co. commence their annual clearance sale which will continue through the month of August and will be the first sale in the fine new premises which that enterprising firm has opened in Hornby Road. It is only once a year that Messrs. Evans and Fraser hold a sale, but when this annual event takes place the many customers whom they have been accustomed to supply in previous years are proof of the popularity of the departure and a glance at the catalogue for this year, which contains bargains of endless variety which will delight the hearts of ladies and gentlemen alike will serve as an explanation for the necessity of the firm acquiring larger premises. Indeed Messrs Evans, Fraser and Co. expect to do so brisk a trade during next month that special arrangements have been made with the Police for the control of carriage traffic. The sale is confined to goods in the firm's ordinary stock, and, unless otherwise mentioned, everything sold is in perfect condition. A special feature will be the disposal of goods slightly damaged by removal to the new premises and by a slight fire in the firm's godown. The catalogue contains a list of articles to be sold at half price printed on specially coloured paper and in this may be found bargains of carpets, tea-cloths and articles of ladies' millinery at remarkably low prices. None of the articles mentioned in this large catalogue will on any account be sold before Friday, while postal letter orders will be dealt with and despatched as expeditiously as possible. Customers will further be glad to know that during the sale all goods advertised in the general catalogue will be sold at a reduction of from 12½ per cent. or two annas in the rupee.

ENTERTAINMENT TO FIRST BENE-ISRAEL BARRISTER.

Under the auspices of the Bene-Israel Graduates and Undergradate's Association, a largo number of the leading Bene-Israel met in the hall of Israelite School at Mazagon on Sunday last to entertain Mr. David Sólomon Erulkar, B.A. (Camb.), Bar.-at-law, the first Bene-Israel to be called to the bar in England. The president Mr. Jacob Isaac Aptikar, B.A., LL.B., presided on the occasion.

NEW MARCONI CONTRACT

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 4th, on the motion for the adjournment of the House, the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. Samuel, made a statement as to the position of affairs respecting the provision of an Imperial wireless sysem. He indicated the conclusion of the Government that the most practical course would be to make a new contract with the Marconi Company to replace the one which had been relinquished, and he stated the terms upon which, as a result of recent negotiation, a contract could now be concluded.

Mr. Samuel said that perhaps the House would allow him to make a statement as to the course the Government thought it desirable to pursue in order to secure the erection of the stations of the Imperial wireless chain. The Government were advised that they could not enforce the performance of the contract entered into with the Marconi Company last July by any action at law, and that they were not likely to recover damages to the amount they might sue for. The Government had therefore no alternative but to abandon the contract from which the company had withdrawn and consider what steps should be taken in order to secure the erection of the stations, which were generally agreed to be necessary in the strategic and commercial interests of the Empire. They held the view now, as they did a year ago, that they should not ask Parliament to take the risks of inviting open tenders for the erection of these stations in view of the fact that they were advised that no firm that could enter into competition with the Marconi Company could be relied upon to erect stations of a thoroughly satisfactory character.

The view of this point, which the Government held hitherto, and still held, had been confirmed by the report of the Advisory Committee of which Lord Parker was chairman—a report which declared that the Marconi system was at present the only system of which it could be said with any certinty that it could fulfil the requirements of a wireless chain. The Post Office had considered again whether the erection of stations on that system should be by a staff of Government engineers using the patents under the provisions of the Patents Act, or whether they should endeavour to arrange a fresh agreement with the Marconi Company. It was clear that the Post Office itself was not in a position to undertake the erection of these stations, for it had no staff that could by any possibility accomplish the task. As to the Admiralty, he could say the Board of Admiralty had been consulted on the matter, and on June 7th they informed him that they were unable without prejudice to naval interests to undertake the work. The staff of the Admiralty were fully employed on naval business and could not be diverted to the formidable task of erecting these stations without serious detriment to their interests.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only alternative to a contract with the Marconi Company was the creation of a new staff and the appointment of some engineer of distinction and capacity who could supervise the erection of those stations. That was a course attended by many serious disadvantages. He was advised that there was no one in this country outside the Admiralty and the Marconi Company who had any actual experience either of the erection or working of long-range wireless stations, not even the members of the Advisory Committee itself. If any engineer was chosen he would have to collect a staff as best he could; he would have to prepare fresh designs, and he and his staff would have to gain experience in a most difficult undertaking as they went along. It might be expected the Marconi Company would be unwilling to supply the apparatus necessary to work the stations, and steps would have to be taken to manufacture apparatus specially.

The history of wireless telegraphy was strewn with so many failures and disappointments that the Government would be taking great risk if they proceeded upon the lines described. Therefore, it was likely that the estimated cost would be exceeded, and it must not be thought that by the use of the Patent Act the Government would be free from the payment of royalties to the Marconi Company. That was not so. If the power of the Crown to use the Patent Act with the agreement of the patentee was exercised the patentee would receive royalty payments as fixed by the Treasury. The Patents Act only extended to this country, and to take out separate adjudications in all the six countries in which the wireless stations would be erected would involve considerable delay. The Marconi Company had their designs ready and their engineers available, and could set to work immediately.

MATTER OF REAL URGENCY.

It was now but two years since the sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee reported that on strategic grounds this was a matter of real urgency, and should be taken in hand at once. The Select Committee of that House, in their special report in January last, said that they had arrived at the conclusion that it was a matter of urgency that the chain of Imperial wireless stations should be established. That was arrived at with a welcome unanimity by the Select Committee on the Marconi Contract. In view of the importance of the strategical interests involved, the Government was loth to incur the risk of delay which would be involved by the selection of an engineer who had experience, and the engagement of a special staff. These disadvantages they would have had to incur if they had not succeeded in getting reasonable conditions from the Marconi Company. If the company had asked unreasonable terms, the Government would have had to fall back on the other alternative with all its disadvantages. He, therefore, at the request of the Government, undertook to ascertain on what terms a new contract could be entered into with the Marconi Company. He desired to point out that any new contract like the old one would provide only that the company should erect the stations. After they were erected they would become the absolute property of the Governments concerned to do with as they wished, and they would be worked not by the Marconi Company, but by a staff employed by the Governments concerned.

CONDITIONS OF NEW CONTRACT.

The company asked as a condition of entering into a new contract, first, that allowance should be made for the increase in the price of material since last July when the previous contract was entered into. They said that prices had risen considerably in the interval. They made the proposal that, whatever should be ascertained either by agreement or arbitration to be the increased price of material should be added to the purchase price. If there was no increase or price nothing more would be paid. If there was a diminution of price the sum paid would be diminished.

They ascertained that the additional cost in consequence of the lapse of time since the contract was made would be about £6,500 per station, although it might be hoped that the figure might be reduced to smaller proportions than that.

Secondly, they asked that in view of the expense they had been put to in keeping for twelve months a staff of engineers not otherwise required, ready to make the wireless chain, they should be paid a sum of £4,000; and

Thirdly, that as money was now dearer than it was a year ago, the arrangements should be revised under which they were to receive nothing until the stations were completed.

They asked the ordinary contractors' terms to be paid to them—30 per cent. with the contract, 30 per cent. on the delivery of materials, 30 per cent. on the completion of the work, and the remaining 10 per cent. after it had been tried.

CONCESSIONS AS TO TERMS.

With respect to these conditions, he could not but feel that the request with regard to the variation of price according to the variation in the cost of the materials was a reasonable request. With regard to the expense the company said they had been put to in respect of which they asked a sum of £4,000, he resisted, and under pressure the company gave way upon that. With respect to the request for payment on contractors' terms, he attached then, and still attached the greatest importance to the provision in the contract, that the company should be paid nothing at all until the stations had been erected, completed, and proved to be able to do the work over the required distance. He was unwilling to give up that condition but in order to meet the not unreasonable suggestion that in financing the scheme the company would be out of pocket for many months while the staff were working he was willing to pay them interest at the rate of 2 per cent.—which might be taken to be the difference between what they would have to pay on borrowing then and now—on 30 per cent. of the purchase money at the rate of the contract, 30 per cent. a very short period three months after, and the remaining 30 per cent. on the completion of the stations until the final accounts were paid.

PERIOD OF THE CONTRACT.

They made two other requests. One that the contract should not be binding on them for a period longer than August 31st this year, and in view of all the circumstances that, he thought, was a reasonable proposal. Lastly, they asked that a provision should be inserted in the contract which was agreed to by the company in March last year when they were negotiating, but which through an oversight on their part was omitted from the contract. It was mentioned on two occasions to the committee by Sir A. King. That was that while they guaranteed at hand working under proper conditions a speed of 20 words a minute, they could not guarantee with automatic working such a high speed during such periods as the atmosphere might be affected by electrical disturbance. As that had been agreed in March last year, the Post Office could not refuse it now.

Mr. Bonar Law said that no doubt the right hon. gentleman realised that the matter was so important that it ought to be discussed in the House before it went further. He hoped that it would be put down as a first order one day.

Mr. Samuel said that there would be an opportunity as soon as the new contract was laid for the House to consider it. He might add that all the sites had been obtained for the six stations.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

July 31.

A temporary appointment of Attache to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, for a period of two years, from the 14th June has been created and Lieutenant Bala Saheb Dafle is appointed to hold it.

Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, Kathiawar, and Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley, Assistant Political Agent, Mani Kantha, passed an examination in Gujarati, according to the Higher Standard, on the 8th July.

Major E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, passed an examination in Kanarese, according to the Higher Standard, on the 8th July.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S.

The following appointment is made vice Mr. Madhavlal Jhaverilal Yajnik appointed temporary Assistant Judge:—Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhatt to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of the linked Courts of Kaira and Kapadvanj.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for six months' furlough.

Mr. Sorab Maneckshah Bharucha is to be Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination Committee and to be a member of the Committee for examining candidates in Urdu vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Sham-ud-din Saiyid Main Kadri, I.S.O., resigned, and also to be a member of the Committee for examining candidates in Gujarati vice Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, deceased.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for 2 months from 13th September.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 8th July.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 7th June.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days combined with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and two days.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden; the Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp and of Steamer Point Aden, on relief to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, only; the Rev. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Satara, to be Chaplain of Dharwar in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Satara as a temporary measure; the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad, vice the Rev. H. W. Nelson proceeded on sick leave, as a temporary measure.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind is to be on special duty in connection with the conference to be held in Poona in August next to consider several educational matters such as modifications in the School Final Examination, etc.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, is to hold charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the period of deputation of Mr. Hesketh.

The following transfers are ordered in the Upper Subordinate Establishment:—Mr. Balaji Babaji Chaudhari, Sub-Engineer Second Grade, sustantive *pro tem.*, from the Southern to the Central Division; Mr. Sadashiv Vishvanath Vaidya, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, substantive *pro tem.*, from the Central to the Southern Division.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following is a summary of the crop reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 29:—

The rainfall during the week throughout the Presidency was good, but was somewhat excessive in parts of Sind and in Gujarat where a break is now needed. In Ratnagari and parts of the Karnatak more rain is still required. Sowing was in progress, but was retarded owing to excessive rain in parts of Karachi, Broach, West Khandesh and Surat. Transplantation continues in some places. Standing crops were slightly damaged by hill-torrents in parts of Larkana, by locusts in parts of Nawabshah, by grasshoppers in parts of Dharwar and by excessive rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Ahmednager. The crops were in good condition elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednager, Poona and Cutch. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high were generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 37
Gujarat	14 to 32
Konkan	25 to 36
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 44

The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Two cattle camps are still open. There is a keen demand for takavi for purchase of bullocks, which is being met liberally. Numbers on gratuitious relief for the week ending 26th July were 17,799 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

News from Peshawar says no further fighting has occurred at Dir and Chakdarrah-Chitral road is open to traffic as usual.

The death took place on Wednesday morning of Mr. R. H. Carreras, Goods Superintendent, East Indian Railway, aged 33.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee unanimously recommended Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras for presidentship of next Indian National Congress.

The appeal in the Mounce Stephen probate case, the hearing of which in the Allahabad High Court had been fixed for the 4th August, will now be taken up after the vacation.

During heavy rain squall which passed over Calcutta at 5 this afternoon small waterspout commenced forming above city but cloud fortunately moved away before spout had time to develop.

A copy of the "Yugantar" addressed to the Dacca Bar Library was delivered on Monday. It is a printed pamphlet of a highly revolutionary character. The copy was forwarded to the District Magistrate of Dacca.

The Government of India have decided to throw open to competition two vacancies in the general list of the Finance Department this year and the official notification will be issued directly.

The "Pioner" hears from Rawalpindi that the Staff ride by the officers of the Army headquarters will start from that station. It is intended to make it more eleborate than usual.

The Mauritius Government intend undertaking storage works for the purpose of irrigating. They have secured the services of Mr. Hariotu, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces who is now retiring, who will advise them as to the measures to be adopted.

Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, B. A., LL.B., Sir Nyayadhish of Rajkot State, has been appointed Sir Nyayadhish of Dhrangadhra State and a public meeting was convened at Rajkot on the 27th instant in the Middle Hall of the Alfred High School to bid him farewell. The meeting was very well attended. It was presided over by Mr. D. B. Shukla, who described Mr. Mehta as a very efficient, impartial and sound judge.

A strange phenomenon took place at Calcutta on Tuesday evening at about 5 p.m., in the locality between Watgunge Road and Munshigunge at Kidderpore. For about fifty minutes there was a terible deluge followed by a cyclonic storm. About a dozen huts had their roofs blown off and the corrugated roofs of two surki mills were lifted bodily and carried about thirty yards and dropped on the house of one Koda Meah. A telegraph post was also uprooted. The strangeness of the affair was that only this particular locality was affected, the surrounding places being quite undisturbed. It is suspected that a water spout burst over the place mentioned.

The Allahabad High Court has dismissed the appeal of Mussamat Khimia and eleven others, Ahirs by caste, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Budaun of rioting and murder, and the woman and two of the accused were sentenced to death, while the remaining nine were sentenced to transportation for life. The facts showed that a skirmish took place between the Ahirs and the police, who had come to arrest some of the Ahirs, in which the female prisoner led the attack on behalf of the Ahirs with the result that a sub-inspector, a constable and another man belonging to the police party were killed.

Mr. P. Pedron said to be a descendant of the historical Pedron family was out shooting with some Indian friends. A relation of Hafiz Abdul Karim, late Munshi to Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, was one of the party. A shot was fired at a buck, but it appears to have missed and the bullet apparently struck some hard object, flew off at a tangent and struck a villager in a neighbouring field killing him instantly. The matter is now under investigation by the local police. Mr. Pedron and his party appear to have been roughly handled by villagers of the locality where the accident took place.

A Press Communique states that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of the Netherlands, East Indies, under which the importation into the Netherland East Indies of tea seed and of materials used in their packing is prohibited unless the seeds have been examined by an expert appointed by the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and permission to import them has been granted by that expert. The examination will take place exclusively at Tandjong and the ordinance will come into force for the outlying possessions on the 31st August next.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Successful Candidates in First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene examinations held of the classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association are requested to attend on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, on Sunday the 3rd instant at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) to receive their respective certificates.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

HORNETS 1, : G. I. P. RY. 0.

Though no rain fell during the progress of the game yesterday, some which had previously fallen made the ground very slippery and caused a good deal of falling about at important moments. The teams were thought to be very evenly matched, and the game could not have been much closer, deserving a better attendance. The Hornets scored the only goal of the match but the Railway had a shade the better of it. Most of the first half was of rather an uninteresting nature and even, but the latter portion saw the G. I. P. have bad luck in not equalising, several very soft chances going a begging. Both sides shewed up in defence but poorly in attack with the old failing of civilians in front of goal.

For the Hornets, the James brothers were in their usual form, "W" indulging in some solid and quite fair charging, and one was glad to see "H" changing the tactics of playing with the ball, which he indulged in at the start. The halves kept too far back, but were otherwise good, especially the wing men. At forward, Downes put in some really good centres and shots, but otherwise this line was weak. Lathorpe was not in goal, but Navin did quite well.

Gardner was safe in the Railway goal, but the backs were often tricked and had bad shooting to thank. The halves were their strong point, Muir back again at centre and playing admirably with Ridley also a great warrior. Alcock and Macdonald on the left wing of the forwards were almost entirely responsible for the occasions on which they pressed. As remarked, the Railway were distinctly unlucky to lose.

First to become dangerous were the Railway, a free given against W. James for foul and cleared. The Hornets took a turn and Ashton missed a soft chance with nobody on him. At the other end two corners were forced, both ineffective, a free for foul keeping them well up till Ry. was off-side. From this Le Levre gave to Ashton and he to Hyde, who had a clear goal but shot high and wide. Play was mostly in favour of the Railway, the left wing having the ball and Alcock and Macdonald sending over. Muir was luncky to be first outside the penalty area when handling. Through kicking too hard, the G. I. P. undid good work, a centre by Alcock headed to the left by Fletcher. Hyde cleverly tricked a charge by Eagle, which might have knocked him out, and shot well. Gardner saved well, but Downes returned it to Lefevre. His shot was not a hard one and Gardner saved it, but then let it slip out of his hands into goal.

As they kicked off again, half time arrived.

HORNETS ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.

Play opened with a good move on the Railway left, Bradbury worrying well. Ridley and Finningan, opposing halves, took pot shots, then a nice passing bout between Fletcher and Alcock resulted in a corner, which the latter kicked behind. Foul was given against Muir, but he made up for it and a centre across the goal by Alcock went a begging. W. James indulged in some hefty charging and kept the right wing off, Fletcher pulled up for foul. A pass by Hyde sent McDermott away, and he tricked both backs, but shot badly. Finnigan pulled the others up well, in fact was very useful all through. McDermott then gave Hyde a chance, a smart shot going just to the left, a good one by Downes well cleared. Another very fine one by him from the wing was also saved. The G. I. P, came up, but W. James bowled Jackson over as before. A nice run by McDermott gave Lefevre a clear goal, but in taking it on the run he clean missed. In clearing from Alcock, Bradbury was run into by Macdonald and knocked-out for a few seconds. The pressure was kept up on the left, but Fletcher shot over, Alcock wide after a nice passing bout near goal. There was a run to the other end, when the whistle sounded.

HORNETS ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... nil.

Hornets:—Navin (goal); H. and W. James (backs); Bradbury, Windsor, and Finnigan (haves); McDermott, Hyde, Ashton, Lefevre and Downes (forwards).

G. I. P. Railway:—Gardner (goal); Eagle and Peel (backs); Ridley, Muir and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Ray, Fletcher, Macdonald and Alcock (forwards).

Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. ALL BLACKS.

Referee:—Sergt. Peterkin.

CRICKET AT HOME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 30.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire at Manchester by seven wickets.

Essex beat Sussex at Brighton by six wickets.

The match between Hampshire and Notts at Nottingham was drawn, Hants winning on the first innings.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

POONA, July 31.

The following are the horses left in for Saturdays races after the declaration of forfeit:—

THE EPSOM PLATE, distance 7 furlongs:—Duke of Lancashire, Lady R. Keerit, Last Call, Mill, Glengarry, and Parkhill.

THE BEGINNERS PLATE, distance about 5 furlongs:—Punt, Laddie, Madrina, Prima Donna, Pretty Good Sort, Jungle Law, Lady Douglas and Lancolar.

THE ARABIAN PLATE, distance 1 mile.—Money Gold, Yanasib, Shaifel, Mulook, Ghalyum, Peerage, Mars, Young Hyderi, Sunspot, The Winner, Hades, Baloz, Mysore, Gold Fish II., Financier, Abdul Aziz, Beyrut, Ajmer and Gug Fawkes.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE, distance 6 furlongs:—Soomsam, Read, Agah Pasha, Minerva, Moonspot, Malayeb, Ream, Abdul Malik, Jehangir, Creditor, Kimberly, and Flying Machine.

CLOSED STEEPLACHASE, distance about 2½ miles:—Better Luck, Ennis, Maison, Terrafirma, Deputy, Rob Roy, Bulloo, Pewter, Martha and Utopian.

THE SUBALTERNS PLATE, distance about 5 furlongs:—Young Berlin, Munsoor Beg, Longboat, Castaway, Gold, Mercy, Burg, Little King, Mahboob, Tachreet, Sidick, Gay Lad, Duhallow II. Verney and Fyzabad.

THE NEW COMERS PLATE I., distance about 5 furlongs:—King Salisbury, Bahlool, Ghalib, Gardener, Barigold, Beethoven, Bingazi, Startler, Lord Roseberry, Lord Roberts, Alwar, Zigomar, American Spot, and Saood.

THE NEW COMERS PLATE II., Scorn, Rummy, Safi, Grey, Middleton, Maidania Jawan, President, Bazar Beg, Ameer, Dhahemsee, Ata Allah, Hurbia, Shot Silk, and Small Diamond.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 31.

Judging at the assault-at-arms today resulted as follows:—

Bayonet vs. Bayonet for British officers.—Lieutenant Dobbs, Dublin Fusiliers.

Tent Pegging by sections with Lances for British Officers—7th Hussars.

Foil vs. Foil for British Troops.—Sergeant Pretty, 7th Hussars.

Dummy thrusting with Sword for Indian Officers:—Jamadar Sher Baz Khan, 26th Light Cavalry.

Sword vs. Lance (mounted) for Indian Officers.—Jemadar Kosi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

At the conclusion of the assault-at-arms this evening, General Sir John Woon gave away the prizes after remarking on the great success of the tournament and congratulating all concerned. The finals included the tug-of war (130-stone, in which the Cameron Highlanders beat the Buffs with absolute case, and in the final Tug-of-war (130 stone) for Indian Troops 101st Grenadiers beat 2nd Sappers and Miners. The Championships are as follows:—

Best British Regiment at arms Cameron Highlanders. Among Indian troops 101st Grenadiers.

Best Officer-at-arms, British (mounted);-Lieut. Andrews, 7th Hussars. (dismounted) Lieut. Rogers 61st Pioneers.

Best Inrian Officer (mounted) Kasi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, (dismounted) Jamadar Ahmad Din 101st Grenadiers.

Best man-at-arms, British Troops (mounted);—Lieut. Andrews, 7th Hustery. (dismounted Color Sergt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

ENGLISH RACING

GOODWOOD CUP RESULT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

The following is the result of the Goodwood Cup:

Catmint 1
Aleppo 2
Lance Chest 3 3

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third, six started. The Cavalry led until six lengths from home, where Prince Palatine dropped back last, Catmint and Aleppo raced home together, Catmint winning cleverly.

Prince Palatine was favourite at 5 to 2 on.

Aleppo was ridden by Whalley. Jackdaw did not start.

Betting: 100 to 8 against Catmint, 20 to 1 Aleppo, 10 to 1 Lance Chest.

CRICKET.

"HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD."

The Cricket XI of Fort and Proprietory High Schools met the Robert Money High School on Wednesday last and won the match by 7 wickets scoring 75 runs, the opponents score being 41 and 35.

The remarkable feature of the match was the splendid bowling performance of a promising colt Homi J. Vajifdar who captured 14 wickets at a cost of 21 runs only in both the innings.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GAMBLING IN A PARSI HOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector Smith charged Sorabji Hormusji and nine others with gambling in Bomanji Lane, on the 27th April last.

Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. Banaji, Barrister defended the second, while Mr. Ballubhai, Pleader appeared for the third.

The evidence showed that Inspector Smith and two other policemen raided the place with a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police, and arrested the accused who were found on the fourth flat of the building.

In delivering judgement His Worship said that the third accused was there for a legitimate purpose looking for a suitable residence and took no part whatsoever in the gambling. He was therefore acquitted. The rest of the accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 100, the tenth accused who admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence was fined Rs. 150, and the rest were fined Rs. 50 each. His Worship ordered one fourth of the amount of the fines to be paid to the informant.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Peppin charged one Dewji Ganda, a Hindu tailor, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 13 in cash and some pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 30, belonging to his employer Dayal Kanji, a tailor.

The charge against the accused was that in August 1910, he was entrusted with Rs. 13 to pay to a certain cloth-dealer at the Mulji Jetha Market, but instead of paying the amount to the dealer, he purchased goods on credit for Rs. 30 in the name of his master, and then absconded with the goods to his native place. The complainant happened to see him at Kalbadevi on Wednesday, and made him over to the police.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Rama Mahadoo, a Hindu, aged 30, with being in possession of 400 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 600, without a license. The evidence showed that on Wednesday evening the accused was getting into Trimbuk Pursuram Street, when he was arrested. He was searched, when he was found in possession of 160 packets of cocaine, each weighing two and a half grains, neatly packed up in a pair of stockings, which was tied round his waist, under his "dhotar."

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted, through the columns of your journal, to draw the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the acts of grosset brutality daily indulged in by some bullock cart drivers in the docks and Wari-bunder roads?

These drivers are clearly an isolated lot evidently possessing no sympathies or feelings in common with the rest of mankind.

How very often one comes across sickly half-starved bulls with festering sores on their necks, straining every nerve to draw carts over-loaded to breaking point. In trying to accelerate their progress these men resort to tortures of a heartless nature such as kicks, tail-twisting, tail-biting and various other forms of torture. Habitual indulgence in such utter barbarity has rendered them indifferent to observation by the public. Is there no remedy to restrain this abominable cruelty? I trust that the police at least will step in and prevent this deplorable state of affairs, if not the S. P. C. A.

Yuors, etc.,
J. E. P.

Wari Bunder Road.
July, 31.

THE NEW ROAD FROM BALLARD PIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been proposed to make a road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road and the scheme for the same is to be carried out as soon as the New Dock is ready. At present the ship passengers go from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road Bazar via Gate Street, Gunbow Street off Hornby Road. These streets are so narrow that the Municipality has marked a Set-Back on these Streets. I would draw attention to the fact that a house facing Homji Street, Bazar Gate Street and Gunbow Street has been under repair and this will afford an opportunity to the Municipality to carry out immediately the Set-Back in that street, as if this opportunity is now lost the house will be rebuilt and ultimately in carrying out the Set-Back, the Municipality will have to pay a very high price as the house in question comes in the Set-Back line. Not only that but if the Set-Back is taken immediately it will benefit the New Road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road.

Yours, etc.,
A WELL WISHER.

Bombay July 31.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

PROTEST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

"GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ABSOLUTELY UNTENABLE."

REFERENCE TO ROYAL MESSAGE.

At the Town Hall on Monday July 28, Raja Peary Mohon Mukerjea presided over a meeting, convened to consider the educational policy of the Government of India. There was a large attendance.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said:— The contemp'ated changes in the policy of Government have exercised the minds of the whole nation, Hindus and Mahomedans, and created a general feeling of the gravest alarm. For the first time in the history of education in Bengal the University Act, of 1904, set up the Executive Government above the body corporate of the Universities and officialised them in their internal consistution and in their external relations; but even the bare semblance of centrol and authority which was left to the University under Lord Curzon's Act is now sought to be done away with. The proposed University of Dacca, which like the lean kine in Pharaoh's dream, threatens to eat up the fat ones, is to be a department of the State and the withdrawal from the University of its power of recognition of secondary schools and the substitution of the School Final for the Matriculation examinition will complete the process. It is hard to make out what the University has done to deserve this treatment. One should have thought that it has deserved richly both of the Government and of the country, that it has achieved singular success in fostering the growth of an efficient and beneficent system of education, that it has enforced in secondary schools discipline, method, organisation—all that go to secure a high standard of efficiency, that on the selection of text-books they have brought to bear the varied knowledge, erudition and experience of a body of learned men and educationists, that in arriving at conclusion on debatable question they have invaribly safeguarded their action by full discussion, by opposing reason to reason and argument to argument, and that the very nature of its corporate existence enables it to maintain a continuity of policy and a standard of perfection quite impossible and hardly ever attainable, under the administration of an everchanging body of officers temporarily placed in power.

We have every reasonable ground, therefore, for taking it upon ourselves to enter our unqualified protest against the unwisdom and injustice of the contemplated changes in the educational policy of Government. We cannot too confidently pray Government to vindicate the watchword of hope and the message of a new life and high and still higher ideals which only two years ago we had the honour of receiving from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's own lips.

THE LECTURERSHIPS.

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. B. N. Basu, ran as follows:—

"That this meeting records its respectful but firm protest against the policy of the Government of India to exclude persons who have prominently participated in recent political movements, from being engaged as university lecturers, and is of opinion that such a policy involves an undesirable restriction on the exercise of the valued right of citizenship and, if enforced, will in practice be found detrimental to the interest of education by keeping out some of the best men from the field of educational work in this country."

Mr. Basu said his resolution raised an issue on which a division might easily arise between the Government and the people. "It is desirable," he said, "in the best interest of Government as well as ourselves that this division should be avoided. My object is not merely to enter a protest which may be unavailing, but to suggest lines along which it is possible to establish harmony of methods if not of ideals. Our regret always has been that our Government often takes action, without consulting responsible leaders of Indian opinion on matters on which they are competent to offer advice.

The University of Calcutta had loyally accepted the principal enunciated in the resolution of the Government of India which appeared over Sir Herbert Raisley's name. It was then laid down that a professor should not encourage his pupils to attend political meetings or personally conduct them to such meetings or adopt a line of conduct which would disturb and disorganise the life and work of his college. We have been asked to travel much further; the frontiers of disqualification have been extended: prominent participation in recent political movements has been laid down as an excluding line. In the case of the three gentlemen concerned we have not been told what their participation has been in recent political movements. In the case of one of them, the public are absolutely ignorant of any recent participation on his part in politics. We are not told what was the character of these political movements. In fairness to these gentlemen we cannot assume point of view of Government. The Government letter itself has taken that these movements were of an objectionable nature from the stand-the ground not that these movements were objectionable in themselves, but that participation in them on the part of the lectures would not be conducive to the growth of the atmosphere of pure study which it is desirable to foster.

We fail to see what would be the harm in this association and does the Government think that connection with all political movements should be a bar—a movement, for instance, to suppress political crime and anarchy, a movement like the one witnessed the other day, marking the disgust of the nation at the dastardly outrage upon the person of His Excellency the Viceroy, a movement for instance of offering a welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Walse when he should do us the honour to visit us, a movement say of bringing succour and help to fellow human creatures suffering in field of battle, the justice of which has been denied by Englishmen themselves? The late Mr. Norendra Nath Sen and Mr. N. N. Ghose were men who had devoted their lives to politics. Would the Government of India impose their bar upon them?

Moulvie Wahed Hassain seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Babu Heramba Chandra Moitra moved:—

"That this meeting, while thanking the Government of India for its desire to extend the application of the principle of free elementary education records its deliberate conviction that some of the principles advocated in the resolution of February 21st, 1913, in regard to primary education will, in their practical working, miterially add to the cost of primary education and thus tend to restrict its progress; and this meeting urges the Government to give greater prominence to the necessity of extending primary education with a view to its being made ultimately free and compulsory than to the question of raising its standard and quality in the present stage of its progress. This meeting is of opinion that there is no ground for the suggestion that the muitiplication of schools is not an urgent problem in this Presidency and prays that the Government will be pleased to formulate in consultation with non-official leading men and representative associations in the Presidency a definite scheme of primary education. This meeting is further of opinion that, having regard to the special circumstances of this Presidency, a beginning should be immediately made in the introduction of free and compulsory education in selected areas in Bengal."

Moulvie Mohamad Akram Khan seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

Mr. B. Chuckerbutty proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting deplores the refusal of the Government of India to accept the recommendations of the Calcutta University for the affiliation of colleges up to certain standards as in the case of the Ananda Mohan College (Mymensingh) and protest against the policy of unnecessary interference with the administration of the University as tending to bring the Universities and the system of higher education in the country more completely under official control to the serious detriment of the best interest of education."

The speaker said that after all the procedure necessary for the affiliation of colleges had been gone through one would have thought that the recommendation made by the Senate would command the confidence of the Central Government and that the latter's sanction would be only a matter of form. But it seemed that such an idea was quite wrong. They had heard *ad nauseam* of the fetish of "the man on the spot." Was the Senate or the inspecting officer not on the spot? How was it possible for any officer, however qualified he might be, seated at Delhi to come to the conclusion that all those people had gone wrong and that only he was right?

Babu Jamini Kant Sen seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Babu Ambica Charan Majumdar moved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting there is no necessity for the introduction of the School Final examination and depriving the University of its control over the secondary education either as an alternative to or as a substitute for the Matriculation examination."

He urged that if the proposal were carried into effect it would debar a large number of young men from prosecuting their studies at the University.

Dr. Nilratan Sircar having seconded, the resolution was carried unanimously.

RECOGNITION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea proposed:—That this meeting views with alarm and anxiety the proposal of the Government of India to transfer the power of recognition of secondary schools for the purposes of the Matriculation examination from the University to the Local Government and urges the abandonment of the proposals on the following among other grounds:—

(*a*). That there is no justification for the proposed change, in as much as the University has never asked to be relieved of this work and has performed it with a measure of discrimination and efficiency which has won for it the respect and the confidence of the public and the approbation of the Government;

(*b*). That, the schools being the feeders of the Colleges, it is necessary and desirable that the authority that controls the Colleges should supervise the instruction given in the schools, thus interlinking the secretary and the University education together;

(*c*). That, while in Bengali the majority of the schools have been founded and are being maintained by private effort, the proposal of the Government of India will place these schools enirely under Government controls, and their recognition will vest in a department of the Government which will deliberate in secret like other departments of the Government without the aid of popular representatives who now, as Members of the Senate, take part in such deliberations;

(*d*). That, under the existing system the Department of Education has the fullest opportunity of stating its views upon any question of recognition, and it is essential that the final decision should lie with a body like the Senate which, even as at present constituted, is not likely to be guided by any views other than educational and which deliberates in public with the aid of popular representatives.

They were, he said, confronted by one of the gravest crises in the history of the country. They had thought that the curtain had dropped on the old order of things and that with the Royal visit a new era of concor, conciliation and co-operation had dawned. The words of the Royal message in reply to the address of the Calcutta University was still ringing in their ears. "It is my wish," said His Majesty, "that there will be spread over this land a network of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal, useful, manly citizens able to hold their own in all avocations of life." But the proposals of the Government of India were reactionary and had created a sense of universal alarm and anxiety throughout the whole country. Those proposals were inconsistent with the Royal message, and they were in conflict with the policy of co-operation which would ever be associated with the name of Lord Hardinge. If the people were not trusted they could not co-operate, and co-operation was essential to the success of education. If the prospects of education were blasted it would mean the collapse of the Bengal nation. They had risen to their present educational position through those local conditions and environments which it was now proposed to modify and revolutionise. They would not allow those revolutionary changes to take place without a protest. They wanted peace, not agitation, but if the Government forced their hand and plunged the country into agitation the responsibility would rest with the Government. They were all resolved to stand fast by the banner of their educational progress and to carry it to assured victory. They would not allow any one, however, high-placed he might be, to set back the clock of progress, but with the constitutional means at their disposal they would kindle the flames of agitation until the Government saw fit to withdraw from a position which was absolutely untenable.

Babu Moti Lal Ghose seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Babu Nando Gopal Bhaduri, it was resolved that copies of the foregoing Resolutions be submitted to their Excellencies the Governor-General in Council and the Governor of Fort William in Bengal in Council over the signature of the President.

LAW OF "CONTEMPT."

PLEA FOR LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT.

"AMRITA" CASE SEQUEL.

We have received the following communication which urges the need for the amendment of the existing law of Contempt of Court in India, for publication.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION,
1, MANGOE LANE,
Calcutta, 26th July, 1913.

From the Secretary, the European Defence Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of this Association to address you with reference to the situation which has resulted from the judgment of the Court in the recent proceedings in the High Court at Calcutta against the Printer of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" Newspaper in respect of certain articles published during the month of May last.

2. It would appear from the judgments that the High Court has no jurisdiction to punish in a summary manner for contempt of an inferior court and that, though it has jurisdiction so to punish for a contempt of itself, the articles in question did not amount to such a contempt. The Court did not decide whether, if it had jurisdiction to punish for contempt of an inferior court, the articles in question would have involved penal consequences to the persons concerned in their publication, for though there are observations in one of the judgments negativing such a view, the Council are advised that having regard to the finding as to jurisdiction they may be regarded as *dicta* only since they were in no way relevant to the decision of the case.

3. The Council of this Association cannot regard the present state of the law, as thus interpreted, as anything but extremely unsatisfactory. It is not their province to enter upon a discussion of so highly technical a subject as the law of contempt of court, but the very fact of instituting proceedings is of itself an indication that the Local Government took the view that the articles were highly reprehensible. Though the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukerjee in his judgment stated that "a plain reading of the articles amply justifies the view that the writer had no motive or intention to embarrass the Government," yet The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen observed that "the writer.....wishes to attack the police and executive rather than the judicial authorities and to lay a foundation for saying that any convictions that may take place have been obtained by improper means..... He writes recklessly, and in addressing readers more ignorant than himself misrepresents the law. I consider that he is ready to use any plausible argument for effecting his purpose .....The writer- may, in the words of Lord Alverstone in R. *vs.* Tibbits, 'produce an atmosphere of suspicion in the midst of which the proceedings —that is the trial—will go on.' He may have the effect of deterring them Sessions Judge more difficult than it otherwise would be, but he will not affect the Court of Appeal.. .. Witnesses are more easily influenced here than they are there (in England), and writings such as we have before us may have the effect of deterring them from giving evidence which in the interests of justice should be given."

4. That the Learned Chief Justice to some extent deprecated the publication of the articles, whatever may have been his Lordship's view as to their being a contempt of the Court at Barisal, is apparent from the lengthy passage in his judgment which commences as follows:—

"As the contempt of inferior Courts has been so much under discussion in this case, I would take this opportunity of urging as earnestly as I can the propriety of abstaining from comment on pending cases in whatever Court they may be or whatever stage they may have reached;

5. The Council are of opinion that the situation disclosed is one calling for immediate legislation. Not only are they expressing their own views as representing the European Defence Association but they are fortified in that view by certain passages in the judgments of the Learned Judges in the case in question.

6. That the offence charged was not one punishable under the penal law which now obtains appears from the following passages of the judgments of the Learned Chief Justice:—"Has this High Court Common Law powers that would enable it to punish, as an offence in a summary proceeding, conduct in relation to a proceeding in a mofussil criminal court and not in the face of that court, such conduct not being an offence under the I. P. Code, Act XLV of 1860," ....."The facts with which we are concerned do not amount to an offence under any Act passed after the I. P. Code, nor can I find that they would have been an offence under the criminal law in the mofussil prior to the Code."

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, it would appear from the passage quoted later, was of opinion that the matter was one that should be dealt with by legislation. "The law on the subject in England is from some points of view ill-defined. In India owing to the course that legislation has followed it is much more so. What is certain in the words of Wilmott, J., that a court of justice without power to indicate its authority or to enforce obedience to its mandates or to shield those who are entrusted to its eare is an anomaly that ought not to be permitted to exist in any civilised community, and the courts will no doubt be anxious to correct any such anomaly, if it exists, as far as lies in their powers."

8. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mukerjee's opinion that legislation was the only method of dealing effectively with the matter is apparent from the following:—"If a contempt of this character is to be treated as a crime, the question is obviously a matter for the consideration of the Legislature and beyond the decision of the Court."

9. The Council feel that after such weighty judicial pronouncements, dealing with the questions involved from every point of view, it would be unbecoming on their part to do more than suggest that a strong case for legislation has been made out.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
ALEC. MARSH,
Secretary.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of 255 iron covered goods wagons and 10 bogie 3rd class carriages, as additions to the existing stock of the Assam Bengal Railway.

Major G. R. Harn, R. E., Engineer,-in-Cchief, Zhob Valley Railway Survey, is granted combined leave for 15 months from 1st August.

CHITTAGONG CUSTOMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July. 31.

Mr. Walterston from Calcutta will Officiate as Collector of Customs, Chittagong, *Vice* Mr. Howard, proceeding on three month's leave.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EDITOR AND PLEADER AT LAW.

PLEADERS' ROOM NOT A PUBLIC PLACE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MORO BALVANT MARATHE v. HARI BHIKHAJI SAMANT.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of Mr. Moro Balwant Marathi, B.A., L.L.B., at Belgaum for the revision of the order of the Session Judge of Belgaum sentencing the applicant to pay a fine of Rs. 5 under Section 352 (assault other than on grave provocation) and to a fine of Rs. 11 under Section 504 (intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace) on the complaint of Mr. Hari Bhikhaji Samant, Editor and Proprietor of the "Belgaum Samachar."

Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the applicant, and Mr. A. G. Desai represented the opponent

The City Magistrate of Belgaum, who tried the case in the first instance, set out the facts of the case as follows: On the 23rd October, 1912, the complainant went to the bar-room of the First Class Sub Judge's court at Belgaum as he had some business with a pleader (the Hon. Mr. Belvi) there. While he was speaking with a pleader, named Mr. Manerikar, the accused asked Mr. Manerikar whether he knew rule No. 1. Mr. Manerikar replied in the negative. Then Mr. Navk, another pleader, asked him whether he should recite it for him and upon his having replied in the affirmative Mr Naik read out the rule. It was to the effect that no outsiders should be allowed into the room and anyone coming into it should be turned out. Thereupon the complainant put the question (to no one definitely) whether the Indian Penal Code was known. Mr. Marathe then asked the complainant to go out. He refused and sat down. Then Mr. Marathe got up and either by pulling him by his hands or both by pulling him and pushing him turned him out of the room, and while retreating into the room called the complainant names. The complainant then re-entered the room saying he wanted the very thing. Thereafter Mr. Marathe sent a written apology which was, however, not accepted by the complainan twho lodged a complaint against the accused.

ABUSE OR EXPLETIVE.

The defence was that the accused was justified in driving the complainant out by the necessary force as he was a trespasser and persisted in remaining in the room even after he was warned to go out. The complainant's intention in remaining in the room was to annoy the accused. The abuse used by him was only an expletive to express contempt.

The Magistrate held that the pleaders' room was not like a private residence, so unless a person entered it with intent to commit an offence he could not be turned out by force. The rules were evidently for the guidance of the pleaders and not for the outsiders who were not forbidden from using the room. The accused was therefore not justified in driving the complainant out by force. The Magistrate convicted the accused both under Sections 352 and 504 and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 40 and Rs. 11 respectively.

The accused went in appeal to the Sessions Judge against that order. Mr. L. C. Crumps, in confirming the conviction, said that the claim advanced by the complainant that he was entitled as of right to enter the room was wholly without foundation because, the room was in no sense a public room. But as the accused had acted without any right of private defence the conviction under Section 352 must stand. But as the offence was a trifling one he reduced the fine to Rs. 5. He confirmed both the conviction and sentence under Section 504. Hence this application.

It was contended for the applicant that the Sessions Judge having held that the pleaders' room was not a public room where any stranger was entitled as of right to go, it was wrong to convict the petitioner for enforcing its privacy. The complainant was told of the rule and asked to conform to it before any force was applied to him. The Lower Court was therefore wrong in holding that under the circumstances there was no right of private defence. The expression used by the accused was really an expletive not coming, under Section 504, and the Lower Court ought to have noticed the fact that the complainant had already apologised for the incident.

Mr. Desai said that if their Lordships were going to hold that the pleaders were competent to legislate for the management of their room, he would hardly object to that. But he pressed the charge under Section 504, for the expression used by the accused was one of vulgar abuse.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

His Lordships Mr. Justice Batchelor, in setting aside the conviction, said that they agreed with the Sessions Judge that the pleaders' room was a private room and the complainant was not right in persisting to remain there after his presence there was objected to.

In their opinion the intention of the complainant was to annoy other people. There was no evidence of unnecessary violence or any real violence at all on the part of the accused towards the complainant. Their Lordships, therefore, did not find that the applicant had exceeded his rights in putting the trespasser out of the pleaders' room. The charge under Section 352, therefore, could not stand. As regards the charge under Section 504 Mr. Babhle urged that the actual words of the abuse, whatever their etymological meaning, were used without any particular meaning or stigma. But their Lordships expressed their unqualified disapproval of the use of such words by a pleader in the District Court premises. At the same time when they paid attention to the circumstances of provocation and the sincere apology which followed they thought the use of those words came within the protection of Section 95 of the I. P. C. The conviction under Section 504 was also therefore unsustainable Their Lordships made the rule absolute, reversed the conviction and ordered to fine to be repaid if already paid.

CROSS-PALANQUIN PROCESSION STOPPED.

LINGAYAT SWAMI'S GRIEVANCE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

SHRI MURGA RJENDRA SWAMI v. VISHNU KESHAV DIXIT.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, Advocate, with Mr. P. M. Vinekar, High Court Vakil, presented an application on behalf of Shri Murgha Rajendra Swami, Jagadguru of Chitrakaldurga, for the revision of the order of the District Judge of Bijapur revoking the sanction granted by the Subordinate Judge for the prosecution of one Vishnu Keshav Dixit under Section 193, I. P. C.

It was said in the course of the petition that the petitioner is the Swami of the ancient and sacred Muth of Chittledong (in the Mysore State) and as such is the spiritual head of the whole Lingayat community. On the occasion of his visit to Bagalkot in the Bijapur district in 1911, the members of the Lingayat community, of whom over 20,000 had gathered there from different places, organized a procession known as the cross-palanquin procession, to be taken through the streets of Bagalkot on the morning of 12th September 1911.

ALLEGED MALICE AND ILL-WILL.

Thereupon some of the Brahmins of Bagalkot, of whom the opponent seemed to have been the most prominent, actuated by motives of malice and ill-will considering that there was an opportunity for them to subject the petitioner and his followers to great indignity, resolved to bring obstacles to the holding of the procession. The opponent with that view filed a suit on the previous day (11th September) in the name of Shri Shankar Sharati Swami of Kadalgi, represening himself to be the Vatmukhatyar of that Swami, and affirming on oath that the petitioner had attempted to hold a cross-palanquin procession at Bellary and that on that occasion there was an agreement by which the petitioner undertook never to enjoy this manpan (honour), and that Shri Shankar Bharati Swami alone was entitled to do so. Those statements were false, but on the strength of those allegations the opponent succeeded the same evening in obtaining a temporary injunction from the Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot restraining the petitioner from holding the procession next morning. When the suit came on for hearing the opponent could produce neither. The alleged agreement nor the Vatmukhtiarnama and it was dismissed. The petitioner then applied for sanction to prosecute the opponent for making false statements.

M. K. Nudarshaw, Subordinate Judge granted the prayed for sanction to prosecute the opponent under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. The opponent then went in appeal to the District Judge of Bijapur who revoked the sanction. Mr. P. K. Boyd, in the course of his order, said that no doubt Dixit had entirely failed to substantiate his case or to produce the alleged Mukhtyarnama and those were excellent reasons for disbelieving his case in the Civil Court, but they were quite useless in a criminal case. Many a perfectly true case could not be substantiated. Hence this application.

VIOLENT SHOCK TO RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the opponent had by his false statements succeeded in making the petitioner's position utterly ridiculous and in giving a violent shock to the religious feelings of thousands of his followers, and the lower Court had not apprehended the significance of the mischief committed by the opponent which was of an essentially criminal character. The statements could only be false to the knowledge of the opponent, and the District Judge had failed to see that all that was necessary for a court granting sanction to see was whether there was a *prima facie* case and not whether the criminality was completely established.

Their Lordships refused to interfere and rejected the petition.

MONEY ON GAMBLER'S PERSON.

CONFISCATION ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* VALAMJI MOOLCHAND.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of Valamji Moolchand for the revision of the order of the Third Presidency Magistrate, confiscating the monies found on the person of the petitioner at the time of the execution of a warrant under the Prevention of Gamblings Act.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The petitioner was charged with keeping a common gaming house and with being found therein under Section 4 and 5 of the Bombay Act IV of 1887. He was convicted on his own plea and on the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, Rs. 276-14-0 found on his person were also ordered to be confiscated. The petitioner made this application for getting the order of confiscation set aside, as it was illegal. (26, I. L. R., 641, was cited as an authority).

Mr. Patkar said that it appeared form the evidence of a police inspector that the petitioner was seen by him removing money from the ground and putting it in his pocket. Therefore the money found in his pocket was the money used for gambling and was liable to be confiscated.

Their Lordships revoked the order of confiscation and said, that on the authority of 26 Bombay 641, the money found on the person of an accused could not be confiscated. The accused was seen putting some money in his pocket, but it was manifest that, all the money found in the pocket was not money which it was said he had put in it.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

MONEY LENDER'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JASRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN.

Judgment was delivered in this case yesterday.

The facts of this case are shortly as follows:—

The plaintiff in this case is a Marwari money-lender of Poona. The 1st defendant is the second son of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, who is the 2nd defendant, a Justice of the Peace, an Ex-Sheriff of Bombay and a big merchant. The 1st defendant Abdul Rehman had from time to time borrowed money from professional money-lenders so far so that he used to give blank promissory notes to his creditors. The fact of his borrowing money having come to his father's ears his father consulted Mr. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Co., and ultimately it was settled that the 1st defendant should pass a deed of release in favour of his father Suleman Abdul Wahed and other members of the family, for a sum of Rs. 15,000. Accordingly a release-deed was passed and Rs. 15,000 was paid to Abdul Rehman, the 1st defendant as his share in the joint family property at the time of release. A week after the said release-deed was given, the 1st defendant mortgaged all his right, title, and interest in the joint family property to the plaintiff. This he was obliged to do, as he said, owing to the pressure put upon him by Homi Wadia and other creditors. Later on the plaintiff came to know that the 1st defendant had passed a release-deed a week before he transferred all his right, title and interest to him. To set aside the said release-deed, on the ground that it was passed with a view to delay and defraud his creditors (viz., the plaintiff and others), the plaintiff filed the present suit against the 1st defendant, Suleman Abdul Wahed and other members of the family. During the course of the proceedings, the 1st defendant filed his schedule in insolvency and withdrew from the suit. The suit was then proceeded with against Suleman Abdul Wahed and others.

The facts of this case, the evidence and the arguments of counsel have been fully reported in previous issues of the "Chronicle."

In the course of his judgment His Lordship stated the facts out of which this suit arose, fully. His Lordship further said that it was evident that the plaintiff was really the only creditor who has fought this suit. It was also quite clear that the plaintiff had no case from the beginning to prove either fraud or collusion against the defendants. All the evidence of the plaintiffs on the 1st issue was as to the decree of the Poona Court (first class sub-judge's) and the Bombay Small Cause Court. The plaintiff had the fullest opportunity of inspecting the books of account, etc., long before the case began.

It was quite evident from the beginning that the plaintiff had absolutely no evidence at his disposal to prove his allegations of collusion and fraud and that he was trying to fish out some sort of case from which he could find out from the defendants' books of account and from any admissions his counsel may be able to extract from any of them. He had directed the defendants to give inspection of everything that the plaintiff wanted to see and the plaintiff had the fullest opportunity of doing this. Afterwards there was the 1st defendant's insolvency. There arose a doubt in his mind as to whether in view of the 1st defendant's insolvency, the suit as constituted could proceed any further. He thought first that the Official Assignee was the only person who could maintain a suit on behalf of the general body of creditors. He was pressed by both sides to allow the suit to go on. The question was argued before him and taking into consideration that in Goldsmith vs. Russell (5 DeEct. MacNaughten and Gordons Reports p. 547) a similar question was considered, he allowed the suit to proceed further. All the necessary inspection was taken by the plaintiff meanwhile, and it was quite evident that he was in no better position than he was before, so far as the question of calling any evidence in support of his contention was concerned. The net result was that all the evidence that he plaintiff was able to adduce before the Court was to put in two decrees and a mortgage in his favour and the three title-deeds of the defendants Bombay properties.

The questions for decisions in this suit are exceedingly simple and they were governed by Sec. 53 of the Transfer of Property Act. The questions for consideration therefore were (1) whether the release of 18th March 1912, was obtained by defendants 2—7 from defendant, collusively and with intent to defeat the creditors of the boy, (2) if such intention was not proved, whether it was obtained for a grossly inadequate consideration. If those two questions were decided against the defendants then there close a third question whether defendants 2 to 7 were transferees in good faith and for consideration. The chief witness in this case was Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed. Troughout the whole time that he was in the witness box, his answers and his demeanour were distinguished by great candour. He made no difficulty about answering any questions, or showing his business books or the title-deeds of his properties. His evidence must be acceptd as wholly truthful and implicitly reliable. He was a man who was very unfortunate in his two sons. He owned race horses and naturally the boy Abdul Rehman got into the habit of going to the race-course while yet a school boy. There he fell in the hands of certain unscrupulous Parsis, who infested the race-course and who seemed to have made their business to get hold of young boys, pander to their vices by advancing moneys and obtaining documents for sums in excess to those lent to them and eventually led them to ruin. Mr. Suleman gave the names of four such men—Homi Wadia, S. D. Dadyseth, Parekh and Bharucha. This fratenity was very rightly stigmatised by Mr. Suleman as forming a sort of Golden Gang. It seemed quite clear that the plaintiff Jasraj Foaj was merely a hireling of these Pasis. It was equally intelligible that the plaintiff for a consideration had been willing to lend the name of his firm to these men under arrangement to share the spoils to be gathered in from the ruin of this unfortunate boy. Plaintiff did not come into the witness-box, although the debt which was due to him was not admitted and he was put to the proof thereof. The evidence given by Mr. Merwanji the engineer made it quite clear that Homi Wadia was actively interested in this suit. Although he had reasons to doubt whether the boy got all that money alleged to have been lent to him, yet he must assume that the plaintiff was a creditor of the 1st defendant.

The next question was whether the release-deed was, obtained by defendants 2—7 with intent to delay or defraud the 1st defendant's creditors. The onus of proving this lay on the plaintiff and he had not a tittle of evidence to establish those charges. On the other hand the defendants had established to his entire satisfaction, the complete absence of any fraud or collusion. The story that was told by Mr. Suleman of the events that preceded the 18th of March, on which day the release-deed was passed was a very short and simple one and was a story that many an unfortunate father told before the Indian Courts, and would be told in future as long as men of the type of the Parsis abovenamed and unscrupulous money lenders of the type of the plaintiff were allowed to carry on their nefarious transactions without interference and without the fear of punishment. Mr. Sorabji's (solicitor) evidence commanded the entire confidence of the Court. He did not think there was any justification for any of the suggestions that Mr. Madon's employment was a mere pretence. He entirely disbelieved Dorabji Antia's evidence. He believed he was one of the fraternity of Parsees who had got hold of this boy. There was absolutely nothing before him to prove that other members of Mr. Suleman's family had any intention to defraud the boy's creditors. He found therefore that the release was not obtained from defendants 2—7 to defraud, delay or defeat the 1st defendants creditors.

The only question that remained was whether it was obtained for a grossly inadequate consideration. What was the interest of Abdul Rehman in the joint family property. Suleman, his father had 14th share and his son Abdul Rehman had therefore 128th share; excluding the newly-born son of his father, is would be 124th. It must be at the same time remembered that Abdul Rehman as belonging to a bubchee Menson family was not entitled to claim partition against his father during his life-time. If he died during his life-time, his interest would die with him. Taking everything into consideration, Rs. 15,000 as Abdul Rehman's share was firmly equitable.

There was no undervalution of Suleman's property. Nothing was shown to show that the property was undervalued; or that Mr. Suleman's valuation was incorrect. The attempt to show that the properties were undervalued was made by calling Mr. Merwanji Mancherji Mistry, an expert valuer of properties in Bombay. Never did a witness look more thoroughly ridiculous than this one did, when his statements were tested by what he did in connection with his supposed valuations of the defendants' properties, and never did a witness appear to so thoroughly stultify himself, as he did, when he was recalled and faced with his own evidence given in the case of His Highness the Ago Khan. Mr. Merwanji never examined the properties thoroughly. He only observed them from the foot-path. It seemed to him to be a great pity that respectable professional men when they come to give evidence as expert witnesses should so far identify themselves with their clients' interests as to lose all sense of accuracy and fairness. He would say nothing further than that he entirely disregarded the evidence of Mr. Merwanji as absolutely and utterly unreliable.

The consideration paid to Abdul Rehman was not illusory, as it was paid to him in the presence of three solicitors. His father suggested to him (i.e. the boy) that he should go and deposit the amount with Cassam Rahimtullah. Having regard to all the surrounding circumstances of the case he found that the consideration paid to Abdul Rehman was adequate and proper and was actually paid to Abhul Rehman and ensured for his benefit. In addition to this release, there was a declaration of 2nd April, 1912. He had stigmatised the plaintiff as an unscrupulous money-lender and called his transactions nefarious. That was not without justification. He (the plaintiff) knew that the boy's father was rich, also that he was joint with his father and had an interest in a large number of properties. He must have known equally well that he was in bad company that the (boy) was being led to ruin. Every indication led him to believe that the plaintiff had been out of motives of cupidity a hireling and an instrument in the hands of people who he knew to be swindling a foolish boy of immature years ignorant of any knowledge of the world.

His Lordship held that the 1st defendant by his deed of 18th March 1912, did release in favour of defendants 2 to 7, all his right, title and interest in the joint family properties and that he did so for valuable consideration. The suit of the plaintiff must be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Nuwalla, Pherozsha and Papa.

Solicitors for defendants 2—7:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

CONSTRUCTION OF A MILL.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

SIRDAR NAOROJI PUDUMJI *v.* PUTLIBAI NADIRSHA VAKILDORS.

An originating summons was taken out some time ago for the construction of the will of the late Sorabji Pudumji. The summons was adjourned into Court and finally heard and decided by his Lordship. The will of Sorabji was made in 1898 while he died in 1910.

Among other things His Lordship decided that all unimmoveable properties purchased b ythe testator since the execution of the will must be dealt with as on an intestacy. As a consequence, Putlibai, the 1st defendant became entitled to a one-seventh share in the four Poona bungalows of the Testator. This was a notice of motion by Putlibai for an order that the four Poona bungalows and certain ornaments he sold, by the executors.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the 1st defendant in support of the notice.

Mr. Desai appeared for the 2nd and 4th defendant.

The Advocate-General appeared for the 3rd defendant.

Mr. Davar appeared for executors.

Mr. Setalvad said that His Lordship had decided the question in February but the executors had not sold the property till now.

His Lordship—On what am I to give directions? I can only make the order if you file a suit on the ground of the misbehaviour of executors.

Mr. Setalvad said that liberty to apply had been rserved to them and it was open to the Court to give directions under. R.226 of the High Court Rules. Mr. Setalvad then read the affidavits.

The Advocate-General said that the order asked for could only be asked for in an administration suit.

His Lordship in delivering judgement said that it was to him a matter of regret that the 1st defendant should have been advised to take up the position which she had taken up. She had come to him on materials that did not justify His Lordship in passing the order asked for. He dismissed the notice and ordered the 1st defendant to pay the costs of all the parties.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant Messrs. Nadersha' and Davasha.

Attorneys for the 2nd and 4th defendants. Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Colah.

Attorneys for the 3rd defendant. Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

RULE NISI FOR CONTEMPT.

APPLICATION AGAINST SIR BHALCHANDRA

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BACHOO HARKISSONDAS *v.* KHOOSALDAS DAHGABHAI *and* OTHERS.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff applying for a Rule Nisi for contempt against Sir Balchandra Krishna Kt., as one of the Receivers.

Mr. B. J. Desai who appeared for the plaintiff submitted that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, as one of the Receivers appointed in this suit, had disobeyed the order of the Commissioner, of 25th February 1913. He had not filed his accounts from the year 1904 up to to-day. He was given many opportunities to do so. After the death of Sir Hurkissondas Narotamdas he continued to be the sole Receiver. The final order was made to him by Mr. Mody, the Commissioner on 25th February. The Commissioner refused adjournment when Sir Bhalchandra appeared before him and asked for time.

Per curiam:—Sir Bhalchandra was the last man who would disobey any body's orders. He must have very good reasons. Let your solicitor write to him and tell him about this Rule Nisi.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman for Sir Bhalchandra, submitted that he wanted time. Sir Bhalchandra would file his accounts within a short time. He would file his accounts for 2 years within 2 months after he got books of account.

His Lordship ordered that application was to stand over for 4 weeks to enable Sir Bhalchandra to file his accounts.

Solicitors for the plainti:—Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoridas,.

Solicitors for Sir Bhalchandra:—Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashankar.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1913.

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshah D. Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMR's. REPORT.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K. & G. Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklai and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalai a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Gurdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co. Part heard.

For Further Direction and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu J. & M. Champsey Parbat & ors. v. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & ors. Little & Co. Manch & N. Shroff D. & D. For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr., Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Menta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

S. C. Ct. 739/28300-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. J. M. Billimoria v. Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj & ors. Sm. B. & Co.

1183-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Lalji Narrauji v. Virji Peroj & ors. Unwalla P. & P.

1262-12—Dikshit & P. Messrs. Keebowlal Chhotalal, a firm, v. Chunilal Harilal & ors. Amin. & D.

19-13—Grd. H. D. & Co. P. Nusserwanji & Co. a firm v. Nowroji Merwanji Dubash.

30-13—Jehangir G. & B. Messrs. Dharamsey & Co. a firm v. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli & ors. Nadirshaw & D.

522-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v. Miss Gohurjan Motichand & D.

1281-12—Nadirshaw & D. Ritta Pasgunia Fernandes v. Marian George & ors. C. P. D. Canhamatu J & M.

11-13—Maneklal & Ty. Tapan Khimji a firm & anr. v. Purshotam Sunderji & anr. Amin. & D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1068-10—Little & Co. Shambhuprasad Girjashanker Sunderji Lardhar & anr. v. Motichand & D. & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CASE.

1012-12—Bhemji & Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker & Co. v. The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd. G. H. Dalal Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON ACTING ASST. COMR's. REPORT.

774-08—Mirza M. & M. Jassim Bin Shaik Mahomed Madha widow & ors. v. Tyabji D. & Co. Mirza M. & M. Long causes.

880-12—Motichand & D. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed v. Damodher Bhaskar Mantri & anr. N. M. Cama.

668-12—Bhai K. & G. Messrs. Vasanji Sons & Co. a firm v. R. D. Sethna & anr. Captain & V.

526-12—Matu J. & M. Bai Shamcore widow v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas Hiralal & Co. & anr.

370-12—Motichand & W. Jasodabai widow v. Virji Bhagwan Mulji Kh. & Th.

540-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Sashandas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallubdas v. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edg. G. W. & Co. D. J. Mantri

658-11—Dapt. F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ard. H. W. & Co.

956-12—Daph. F. & D. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein a firm v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bhani Payne & Co.

911-12—Tyabji D. & Co. Balorishna. Keroba Mantri v. Keroba Janardhan Mantri Man. J. H. & Co. Tyebji D. & Co. ors.

1327-12—Dubash & P. Hooseinally Dossabhai v. Kowarbai window.

791-12—Crawford F. & Co. Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co. a firm v. Ezra Abdulla & ors.

1069—12Dekshit & P. Kuberdas Nasingdas a firm v. Desaidhai Mandrabhai Amin & D.

975-11—Dhunjishaw B. Fatmabai a firm v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. Jam R. & D. Mehta & D. Dhunjishaw & B.

32-13—Jam R. & D. Amichand Hakmaji & Co. Mistry Mamlal Nanji Little & Co.

1260-12—Bhai K. & G. Keshavlal Lallobhai a firm v. Sheik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji Kh. & Ph.

1331-12—Mehta & D. for Ratilal Magan-lal Chottalal v. Tribhowvandas Bukh R. & Co. a pauper & D.

24-13—Mirza M. & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhecan Captain & V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jamnabai widow v. Mohanji Jootha & ors. Balkrishna & J.

768-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Percey Claude Sawyer v. The Commercial Agency a firm. Ard. H. D. & Co.

INCONVENIENCE BY EXCAVATION.

SUGGESTION TO LEVY PENALTY.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held on Monday next, Mr. Hussun A. Lalji, will in accordance with a previous notice of motion move the following proposition regarding the great inconvenience caused to the public by the excavation of roads:—

That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether, with a view to minimising the chances of accidents and general inconvenience to the public caused by excavation operations on the public roads, it would not be advisable to make regulation for:—

(1) Restricting the length as well as the width of roads to be opened up at a time;

(2) Prescribing special restrictions in case of narow street, and roads on which there is heavy traffic throughout the day;

(3) Prescribing limits of time beyond which trenches should not be left open, according to the nature of work contemplated thereon; e.g. (a) Metalling the roads. Laying or replacing or repairing mains or extending mains. (b) Patch work on roads. Repairs to branch lines in mains, cleaning the mains. Examining leakages and small repairs. (c.) Connections from the mains or branch lines to private houses for water, drain, gas, electricity on telephone. (d) Prescribing penalties for a breach of the regulations, the amount of fines being determined according to the extent of the road excavated. (e) Providing for the inspection of the roads during the period of excavation and prescribing some small fee to be levied in respect of permission for excavation; and (f) Providing for the inspection of the roads when the excavation work is completed with a view to ascertaining that the roads have been restored to the condition preceding the excavation operation. The rules when framed should be shown on the notice boards put up on the spots excavated.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feels the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new.

LORD'S AND THE LADIES.

VARSITY CRICKET WITH VARIATIONS.

LADY DIANA DIAPHNE'S SARTORIAL SCORE.

The scene at Lord's. Oxford and Cambridge match. Time, morning; and cold enough for football. April tints in the sky, March wind hooting over the ground and playing havoc amid the fair and shivering occupants of the coaches. Boreas unusually rude for this time of the year. Usual coaches crowded round the arena with the usual brilliant crowd on board. Lady Diana Diaphne discovered, in a sudden burst of sunshine, bewailing her fate.

LadyDi: Just my luck to turn up at Lord's with these clothes on such a day. Navy serge and no frills! But it was raining cats and kittens when I left home this morning. And my latest was ruined—positively ruined—at Henley on Saturday! It was a dream when I took it out and a nightmare when I get it home, poor thing! (Sighs with utter sadness.)

"Unhappy mortal!" says the Marquis, dropping his eyeglass suddenly and catching it deftly with his left (he was the famous short-slip in the Oxford Eleven of 96, and still keeps his hand in). "Drown your sartorial sorrows in a draught from the—er—bubbling spring! H!ave some hemlock."

Lady Di (with a grimace): Champagne cup? Ugh! No thanks. I want some lunch.

The Marquis: But you've only just had breakfast, Di don't be a glutton! Compose yourself.

Lady Di: But what else is there to do? Watch the cricket? Do you really expect——

The Marquis: But at Henley you were overflowing with the sporting spirit. Eton, Trinity——

Lady Di: Yes, because my frock coincided with the colour scheme—Eton blue, crushed strawberry, a cerise hat (in honour of Leander), First Trinity shoes, and Lady Margaret stockings. And here it's nothing but an Oxford blue, which I detest, and a Burberry. Oh! for heaven's sake, pass the blancmange, or say something entertaining!

AS REAL AS GAITEY BOYS.

The Marquis (catching himself out again twice in rapid succession): Ha! Here they come! That's the Honourable Mull, and there's Lang and Woodroffe, and the immortal Kidd A hefty lot, Di! What's the betting? The usual gloves, I suppose? Mine's Oxford—evens.

Lady Di: They look positively ripping! Neat and pretty, and as real as though they were on the Gaiety stage. I wonder who does their hair, the dears!

The Marquis: O, a chap from Truefitt's. Always travels round with the team. They stow him away in the baggage wagon with the pads and the pomatum and the sawdust and the spare bails.

Lady Di: How interesting! I see Oxford are going in. Bardsley and Twining. Twining? Which Twining is that, Marmaduke?

The Marquis (dropping a difficult one): You'll be having tea with him later on. He comes from China. Most entertainin' chap.

Lady Di: Oh! And me in this disreputable frock! Why didn't you tell me?

The Marquis (with a groan): The usual fate of my—er—rhetoric. I was but attempting a joke. Di. Twining—China—tea—dost not thou comprehend?

Lady Di fixes him with a steely eye, and the game proceeds. Meanwhile the same sort of highly entertaining conversation is to be heard on all the other coach tons, with variations. Down among the wheels footmen and butlers are struggling with the passionate preliminaries of lunch— sorting out the mayonnaise from the lobster, heightening up the complexion of the salad, and trying the timber of the corkscrews. In spite of the warning of purple clouds and the skirl of rain in the song of the wind, crowds stream in. There are multitudes of pretty dresses (doomed to destruction later on), many very charming girls, and hosts upon hosts of clergymen (mostly curates), who have temporarily abandoned the antimacassars and the embroidered-slipper work of their parishers for the fearful joy of squating among the Olympians once more for a shining hour or tow.

THE SPORTING BISHOP.

Blues, double-Blues, and triple-Blues wander up and down (observed of all observers) engrossed in discussing subtle points of the great game. Here, in righteous excitement, stands a sporting Bishop wishing his gaiters were pads and making imaginary drives for sixes with his green umbrella. He, too, is engrossed: if he had his pastoral staff in his hand instead of the green umbrella he would swing it just the same.

Old acquaintances from Everywhere meet in the throng, exchange a genial phrase of greeting and good fellowship, and pass on, to meet again next year as exuberant as ever. It is the eternal theme.

The game is intolerably dull at the outset, for the wicket is treacherous, Woodroffe is bowling like a Spofforth, and Mr. Twining and Mr. Bardsley are taking no chances. Here a little run and there a little run. Lord's yawns.

The game proceeds as slowly as Lady Di gobbles her chocolates. The Marquis is inhaling the poison of a pungent cigaratte. The Bishop, forgetful of the fact that he ever had or ever saw a see, is dreaming golden dreams in spiritual flannals. All all is peace.

Suddenly a thrill travels all over the ground—o sensation! ! The game is stopped. Somebody whispers, "Suffragettes." and everybody stands up with craning necks. What grim tragedy is afoot? Then it is noticed that something is wrong with Naumann, the Cambridge bowler. He begins to run, when suddenly he stops with the gestures of .

Some strong swimmer in his agony. A spasm of pain shoots across his face. Is it applovy, poison, or—what? A thousand field-glasses are trained upon the moving scene. The Cambridge team collects excitedly around the sawdust heap at the pavilion end. Then one of them, Cumberlege (Durham and Emmanue), who hopes to be at Bart.'s soon and in Harley-street later, produces a white silk handkerchief, and with the twisted corner of it solves the mystery, and removes the the obstruction. Eureka!

—Nauman has got a fly in his eye. His left eye. And as he is a left-handed bowler——! !

Then comes the mighty smiter, Knott, to have his middle stump smashed at the third ball. (O! luckless Tonbridge!), and then lunch, and them (O! luckless everybody!) the dastardly, pitiless rain.

Lady Di (snuggling under her wraps): "It was lucky I came in muslins, poor thins!—"Daily News" and "Leader."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN CANADA.

Writing on Canadian women and the suffrge in the "Canadian Magazine" for June, Isabel Skelton gives some of the reasons why the Dominion still needs to be "prodded into purposefulness."

THE POSITION OF WAGE-EARNERS.

Canadian womanhood suffers from no dearth of ability or of public spirit, but Canadin women, it seems, feel fewer positive disabilities and hardships through their lack of political power than their British sisters do. They are not crowded and forced into public and business life as are their British sisters. For every hundred males there are only eighty-eight females in Canada, whereas the proportions in England are one hundred males to one hundred and seven females. The surplus in England of 1,200,000 females enormously increases the proportion of women who must be wage-earners, and this fact goes far to explain the force, the intense and often bitter keenness of the English movement, and also the comparative inertia of the Canadian women. Now, in so far as women want votes for tangible legislative benefits to themselves, after they have obtained justice in regard to property rights, marriage and divorce, and the guardianship of their children, it is for the women in factories, in offices, in business, etc., where they come into competition with men, that the battle is being waged.

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

In reference to the United States, the writer points out that the abolition of slavery and the gift of the franchise to the negroes only gave added weight to women's claims. "On what ground could a nation built on the Declaration of Independence grant political power to ignorant negroes and withhold it from educated women paying taxes on property?" From the beginning, sentiment and purely personal reasons have been obstacles in Canada. But a time comes when Canadian women must be alive to the problems pressing on them from without. Today they are feeling themselves unjustly discriminated against by the homestead laws, and as the proportion of women in Canada who must be self-supporting increases the economic necessity for political power will grow. But besides wanting the vote to protect their own interests, women want it for the good they may do. To many, indeed, this is the most attractive reason. An additional reason for women having the right to vote is that they may make mistakes and profit by them, "Review of Reviews."

GOLDEN INVITATIONS.

M. Spiridinoff, a well-known Moscow millionaire, is just about to celebrate his golden wedding (says the "Standard"). To the festivities which are to mark the event 200 guests have been invited. Each of these 200 people received the other day a special and appropriate card of invitation, made of pure gold.

As each card weighs 20 grammes, which is rather less than ¾oz. avoirdupois, it follows that the total amount of gold used is just 9lb. The metal was transformed into these unique missives, on which the invitation was worked in enamel by a Moscow gold-smith.

Each invitation card is valued at about £6.

LAW TEACHING FOR THE CITIZENS.

SIR JOHN MACDONELL ON "BACK TO BLACKSTONE."

The retiring president (Sir John Macdonell, C.B.) of the Society of Public Teachers of Law delivered an address at the ann al meeting of the Society held on July 4, at the London School of Economics, says the "Times."

Sir John Macdonell asked his hearers to consider two questions. Whom were they to teach, and what were they to teach? The public teachers of the law did not, as it seemed to him, always put their claim sufficiently high. They had too much abandoned a large region to others, who, if not trespassers, had only a bare possessory title—certainly had no prescriptive rights. The average citizen knew nothing except what he picked up from miscellaneous reading of law or its history; nothing of the principles discernible in all systems of law; nothing of its chief rules which embodied well-tried ethical truths; nothing of that sense of continuity to be imparted by a study of law as by nothing else. What wonder that there was often a kind of estrangement or alienation between the bulk of men and the administration of law. The study of law was once deemed in this country an essential part of a liberal education. Locke, who for more than a century dominated opinion as to education, argued at great length for this. "It will be strange to suppose that an English gentleman should be ignorant of the law of his country." What Locke supposed to be "strange" is to-day fact. Yet could any system of liberal education for the intelligent citizen be complete which left out law? The President indicated some of the many classes other than lawyers which might profit by such instruction; for example, future public officials and administrators, legislators, some men of letters, and the large and powerful, if indefinite, class, journalists, no doubt a vague term, but sometimes applied by those who could not write to those who could as a term of opprobrium.

There was one obstacle, the prevalence of something like distrust of jurisprudence having anything to teach of real value to the ordinary citizen, which was the burden of so much litigation. Professor Radbruch had collected examples of the hard sayings by men of eminence as to the worthlessness of jurisprudence. Heine's description of the Corpus Juris as the Devil's Bible was but one example of many. Even the successful advocate or solicitor rarely thoroughly believed in the value of scientific teaching of law. The eloquent speeches of Lord Westbury and Lord Selborne and Lord Russell in praise of legal education must have prompted in many minds the question, "Did you rise to professional eminence by the means which you recommend to others?" To reach the ordinary citizen you must satisfy his thirst for reality—what a German jurist called *Wirklichkeitshunger*—put life into what often seemed to so many so much dead matter. The public teachers of law might one day have to combat the endeavour to expel it wholly from the curriculum of liberal studies. They would pass through a crisis and resist their enemies with more success if they heightened their claims and enlarged the bounds of their science. This was not a question of the knowledge to be got by pratcising in Court. The great teachers or expositors of law were not experienced practitioners, but those who combined the scientific spirit with discipline and imagination working in an atmosphere of knowledge; of whom there were three supreme examples—Montesquieu, Blackstone, and Thering. If they were to convince the ordinary citizen that they had a message well worth listening to—if in the struggle, becoming ever keener, of competing studies theirs was to hold its own, "Back to Blackstone," with his culture, his wide outlook, his good sense, and his firm grip on the facts of life might be sound advice.

THE HARD LOT OF THE HOSPITAL NURSE.

An article in a recent number of the "English-women" deals with hospital nursing as an underpaid profession. Long hours, rigid discipline, imperfect security of tenure, and low rates of payment are unbalanced by opportunities of attaining distinction which compensate workers in other professions. Governing bodies of hospitals naturally consider the welfare of the patients first; then come economy and the training of medical students; but consideration for the indispensable nursing staff usually presents itself as extravagance difficult to justify. Training for nursing may not begin till twenty-three, and a certificate can only be obtained at twenty-seven. The profession absorbs the whole energies of the women who adopt it from ten to fifteen years, and at the end of that time leaves them to spend the rest of their lives in no better case than that of women who have never been trained for any profession.—"Review of Reviews."

FICTION IN REAL LIFE.

COINCIDENCE ON TRAIN JOURNEY.

NAVY CAPTAIN'S STRANGE STORY IN LIBEL CASE.

If this was all in a novel people would say it was a coincidence that could not occur.

It was certainly an extraordinary coincidence that drew this remark from counsel during the hearing of a postcard libel action before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury on July 4, says the "Daily News."

The plaintiff was Captain Alexander Percy Davidson, R.N., of H.M.S. Albion, stationed at Chatham, and residing at Higham, Rochester, and he claimed damages from Mr. Douglas Sholto Douglas, of Catford.

A NAME ON THE LUGGAGE.

Mr. Pollock, K.C., in opening the case, mentioned that plaintiff had served in the South African War and had gained medals for life saving. On Sept. 2, 1912, he was travelling from Victoria to Chatham in a second-class smoking compartment, and was joined by a family consisting of a lady, two boys, and three girls.

On the luggage they had with them Captain Davidson saw the name of Douglas, and an address at Birchington. He entered into talk with the boys, and chatted with them about the naval service and their prospective holiday, and when he left at Chatham he felt he would like to see more of the boys, as he himself had a son who was to enter the Navy. Accordingly he inquired of the postmaster at Birchington, asking for the address of the family, and a reply was received: "Douglas, Woodford-villas, Birchington."

ANXIOUS TO GET A RECRUIT.

He thereupon wrote to Woodford-villas:

Dear Mrs. Douglas.—I am anxious to get as a recruit for the Navy your younger son, though, perhaps, you have other plans for him. So I hope you will forgive the liberty I am taking in writing to you on the strength of being a fellow passenger last Monday. In any case, should you have a spare day next week and care to bring as many of your family who would come, you might have an interesting day in going round the Dockyard and seeing a battleship, destroyer, and submarine. My own ship is in dock, and in a deplorable state, which is inevitable. However, you could rely on getting a substantial tea on board in my cabin.

P.S.—I am free any day except Saturday to Monday, as I generally go home if I can, being married.

There was no reply to the letter, but on September 23, the following postcard was sent to the plaintiff:

You are an unholy ass for writing such an absurd letter to Mrs. Douglas. You are the laughing stock of the whole place.

NOT THE SAME MRS. DOUGLAS.

Three days later Mrs. Adela Douglas wrote to the plaintiff from Willmeadow-road, Catford:

Dear Captain Davidson,—I certainly did travel to Birchington on Monday the 2nd, and stayed at Woodford Villas, but myself and family had a reserved carriage; therefore, I can only think your letter must have been for another Mrs. Douglas. . . .

P.S.—It certainly is a great wish of mine to get my younger boy into the Navy.

Captain Davidson, giving evidence, said the postcard filled him with wrath and indignation. Plaintiff added that right up to that very day he believed that defendant's family were the people he travelled with.

Counsel: Because you thought it was impossible that there should be two families in such circumstances?

Witness: Yes.

After plaintiff's cross-examination, the judge said there had apparently been a misunderstanding, and it was a pity that any charges should be made. Could not the parties "apologise to one another" and come to an understanding?

A private consultation resulted in the hint being taken. Mr. Wild, K.C. (for the defence) said there would be a consent judgment for the plaintiff for a certain sum, which was not to be regarded by way of damages, but as an indemnity in respect of the action he had brought. He fully accepted the evidence of the plaintiff as to the mistake that had been made.

A RULER OF THE KING'S NAVY?

Mr. Justice Lawrence, expressing pleasure at the settlement, said the captain had behaved as a gentleman in the matter, and the fact that he was hospitably minded, as captains in the Royal Navy were, was no imputation.

"I hope the indirect effect will be that Mrs. Douglas's son may some day command the Fleet," he added, amid loud laughter.

DONKEY'S CAMARADERIE.

There is a good deal of camaraderie among donkeys. This was seen in an interesting interlude in Weston a couple of days ago (says the "Western Mail"). A troupe of donkeys was trotting along Alexandra-parade towards the beach, when half a dozen stopped to make friends with a donkey attached to a load of manure. To the amusement of the on-lookers, the new donkey suddenly wheeled round, and joined the trotters in their run towards the sands, to the consternation of the owner, who had called at a hostelry near by. Further on another donkey drawing a small cart joined the procession, despite its driver's efforts to stop it. "Pall Mall Gazette."

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1 English-made Real Brussels Carpet, shaded Fawn ground with Pink flowers. Very superior quality. Size 10½ x 15¼ feet. A great bargain.
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1 Singapore Cane Chair, nice shape, well made and finished with brass ferrules.
Usual Price, Rs. 10-8. **Sale Price, Rs. 5-4.**

1 Woven Wire Mesh Bedstead Mattress, on wooden frame, rusty but otherwise undamaged. Size 6½ x 3 feet.
Usual Price, Rs. 15-12. **Sale Price, Rs. 7-14.**

1 Enamelled Folding Wash-stand, with jug, basin and soap dish complete. Somewhat damaged and soiled.
Usual Price, Rs. 9-12. **Sale Price, Rs. 4-12.**

1 Dark Green English-made Brussels Carpet, in pretty two tone pattern, bordered two sides and fringed two ends. Size 6 x 9 feet.
Usual Price, Rs. 65-0. **Sale Price, Rs. 32-8.**

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1 Only Printed Bedspread, White ground with neat Blue floral design. Fast colours. Size 64x82 inches.
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